MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVII. MILWAUKEE, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1860. NUMBER 282.

THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $5;—Weekly, $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....E. B. BRIGHTMAN

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1860.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

☞For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.☜

News of the Morning.

Some three hundred citizens of Buffalo held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and proposed to send MILLARD FILLMORE as a messenger of peace to South Carolina, which he declined, after expressing sympathy with the purposes of the meeting.

It is stated that Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, vice COBB, resigned.

The oil factory of WALDMAN & Co., Brooklyn, has been destroyed by fire.

Advices from China state that two engagements had taken place between the Allied forces and 30,000 Tartar cavalry, in which the Tartars were completely routed, with heavy loss.

The King of Belgium is seriously ill.

The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the purpose of arming and equipping volunteer corps.

KNITT, M. C. for South Carolina, left Washington on Tuesday, and will be followed by MILES in a few days.

Political Affinities.

The *News* affects to believe (though it knows better) that the *Sentinel* has "found its affinity" in the Charleston *Mercury*, and with a hypocritical upturning of its eyes, thus laments the fact:

"The Republican party has been playing into the hands of Southern secedrs long enough, and we regret that a paper of the standing and influence of the *Sentinel*, should coincide in the views of the most ultra of all the secession organs, when it must be apparent to every one that by so doing, it is promoting the cause of secession and disunion."

The "Republican party" are and always have been diametrically opposed to the doctrines and practice of the seceders, and have fought them at every point. The *Sentinel*, so far from "coinciding in the views" of the *Mercury*, condemns them utterly. The very *last* cause we should think of promoting is that of "secession and disunion." The only "aid and comfort" the Southern seceders receive at the North, comes from arrant Doughfaces and ultra-abolitionists.—Each of these classes, though for very opposite reasons, encourage the South in its defiant and extravagant demands and add fuel to the flames which already threaten such extensive mischief. The Republican party and the *Sentinel* are for THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION—let who will be against them.

Where the Responsibility Rests.

The *News* of yesterday publishes a leaded extract from a letter written by "somebody" at Washington, which it considers of sufficient importance to place in its editorial columns. One paragraph, certainly, is worth noticing. It runs thus:

"The South could have prevented it ("Secession") at the Charleston Convention, but *that was a part of their plan*—; was to divide the Democratic party—elect a Black Republican president, and then carry the South in mass, and secede—*and now they are carrying out the long proposed plan.*"

In other words, according to the authority cited by the *News*, it is "the South" and not the Republican party, that is responsible for the present threatening aspect of public affairs. We are happy to say that, for once, we concur with the *News*.

A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.—A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* advocates that the proposed Southern Confederacy shall be organized as a "Constitutional Monarchy." Republicanism, he thinks, has been tried and found wanting, and the only safety of the South is in a strong government. A correspondent of the *Enquirer*, published at the same place, thinks that if the South wants a King, it should "get a descendent of George the Third, as it would be difficult to make one of American stuff, for the reason so many aspirants would consider their claims set aside, if not elected to the office, and might rebel." Mr. BARSTOW, a secession leader in Georgia, advocates a "stronger consolidated government," and the abolition of all State governments in the Southern Confederacy. Where are we drifting? Secession is bad enough, what will follow it?

"Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind."

If an election was to be held over again, we should see a very different result in the free States. The people have enough of Lincolnism already.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

In other words, if the election could be held over again, the people of the North would not vote as they plessed, but would vote to please the South and save the Union.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF THE MESSAGE.—FARRAR, of the Washington County *Democrat*, expresses the following emphatic opinion of Mr. BUCHANAN'S views about "Secession:"

"Instead of taking a decided, prompt position in the matter and stating in few words that all such movements are rank treason, and would be summarily punished as such, our O. P. F. devotes three or four columns of his message to secession in all its 'multifarious ramifications,' and amounting, when all summed up, to 'you shall and you shan't, you can and you can't, you will and and won't, you'll be d—d if you do, and you'll be d—d if you don't.'

In our opinion the President has let the last chance slip by for showing to the people that his head is level, and that he has a back-bone."

IMPORTANT ACTION OF BORDER METHODISTS.—The Baltimore *American* of Friday says:

"The Lay Convention, consisting of lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, representing the Baltimore, East Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences, yesterday held their second day's proceedings in the Eutaw street Church, and after a protracted debate, adopted the report and resolutions favoring withdrawal or separation of the Baltimore Annual Conference, and denouncing the aggressive legislation of the late General Conference of the Church, which was held at Buffalo."

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.—The President in his Message recommends an Amendment to the Constitution. The modes of doing this, as prescribed by the Constitution itself, are two:

1st. Congress, by a two-third vote, may propose an Amendment. It must then be ratified by three-fourths of the States, either throught their Legislature or State Convention as Congress may prescribe.

2d. Two-thirds of the Legislatures of the States may require Congress to call a National Convention to propose Amendments. The Amendments proposed by the Convention must then be ratified by three-fourths of the States as in the other case.

To initiate an Amendment, therefore, it is virtually necessary to have the assent of twenty-two States, and to perfect, requires the assent of twenty-five.

JOHN B. GOUGH lectures in Janesville this evening and at Chicago on Friday.

The Reign of Terror.

We are permitted to publish the following private letters, recently received by parties in this city:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23d, 1860.

DEAR BROTHER: Here I am in the Crescent City, having arrived here from Galveston, Texas, this morning, where I was refused admittance into the country, and ordered out of it as soon as possible; so I was obliged to return by the same steamer. In Galveston they all wear a belt with a revolver and knife, and wear a blue cockade on their hats and march around the streets ready to shoot, stab, or hang any one who voted for or is friendly to Lincoln. The country is in a horrid state, and so is New Orleans Everything is on the verge of panic and ruin.

I shall start again, to-morrow morning, for Texas, by the land route, and see if I cannot get into the country by that way. I doubt if there will be any trouble about it. One thing is very evident, I can get nothing to do in New Orleans; the very fact of my being a Northerner kills me for business.

Sugar is selling here for 3 and 3 1-4 cents per pound, and the best at that. Molasses that sold eight days ago for 40 cents per pound is selling to-day for 16 cents. So you see what things are coming to.

You must not write to me, at present, as I do not wish to run any risk for a few days; but, should I not write to you in three weeks time, you may then write to Mr. ——, New Orleans, and he will tell you whether I am alive or dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2, 1860.

* * * * *

Now a few words about this political excitement. The most tyrannical monarch in the Old World was never so despotic as these secessionists. Talk about your "free speech!" The day before yesterday, a man, who had resided in the South for some years, merely remarked that he was glad Lincoln was elected. For this he was arrested and thrown into prison, (and it was fortunate for him, for by that he escaped the next lamp-post and rope) and on yesterday he was given twenty-four hours' time to leave the city and State. I could give you any number of cases of the same kind, but let this suffice; and know ye, it is dangerous for a man to let the name of Lincoln pass his lips unless it is coupled with a curse. I tell you, I am getting sick of this place, and shall start for the North again next Spring. —*Chicago Tribune, of yesterday.*

WINTER'S BUSINESS IN THE PINERY.—We are glad to observe something like the life and activity of former years animating the Pinery this Winter. Preparations for logging are being made on a more extensive scale than during the past three seasons. Our lumbermen are importing large stocks of goods and supplies, and men and teams are constantly arriving and departing for their camps among the Pine trees. In this vicinity we have had a fall of a few inches of snow, but too little for logging purposes. The weather to-day (Thursday) indicates snow and we shall, undoubtedly, soon have sufficient of that indispensable aid to Pinery operations.—*Central Wisconsin, Wausau, Dec. 8.*

Washington Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—3 P. M.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says much dissatisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Guthrie, as the moneyed men here say that he cannot replenish the Treasury, while it is believed that a Northern man could have been nominated who would have had the loan taken at one per cent.

Secretary Thompson had a long private interview with Secretary Floyd to-day, in which he is said to have urged the propriety of both resigning. Secretary Floyd declined co-operation, and declared his purpose to remain at his post till the close of the administration.

A prominent South Carolinian arrived this evening from Columbia, and reports the popular sentiment as opposed to the peace policy as now understood between that State and the Federal authorities.—They urge the immediate seizure of all public property within the limits of South Carolina. The proclamation of Governor Gist seems to favor this sentiment.

KEITT left for home to-night, with the understanding and declaration that he should never come back.

MILES declares his intention to leave on Friday permanently, and says nothing can stop South Carolina from going out of the Union; but that she will not interfere with the Federal authorities, unless she is interfered with.

The General Land Office has issued a patent to the authorities of the city of Portland, Oregon, under the town site law of 1844, for 320 acres, and providing for conflicting claims of other parties. This subject has been in controversy for the last two years, and has enlisted some of the eminent counsel of the country.

Matters at the South.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.

There was an animated contest in the Legislature, on the election of Governor, today. The following is the second ballot:—Necessary to a choice 81: Pickens 53; Johnson 50, Rhett 28, Jameson 27; Townsend 1; Barnwell 1; Chestnut 1. On the first ballot Pickens and Johnson tied. The election was postponed until Wednesday.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 11.

A bill to provide for the election of delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Baton Rouge, on the 23d, passed both Houses. In the House a strong effort was made to put the question, convention or no convention before the people.

The Military bill passed the House, appropriating half a million dollars for the appointment of a military commission; also for the organization of volunteer companies, and arming the same, and for establishing a military depot. The Military Board will be convened immediately. Some one sent the purchase of arms amendation to the House, forbidding the purchase of arms at the North, by the Board; which was lost. The House bill confiscating all goods arriving from Northern States, after January 1st, and applying the proceeds of the sale of the same to the purchase of arms, was referred to the joint committee. This created considerable fun. The Legislature adjourned till to-morrow, when the session will probably adjourn.

A Messenger of Peace to South Carolina.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12—3 P. M.

A spontaneous meeting of some three hundred of the most substantial citizens of Buffalo was held last evening at the United States Court room, for the purpose of requesting Hon. Millard Fillmore to proceed to the State of South Carolina as a messenger of peace. A committee waited upon Mr. Fillmore, and Mr. F. expressed the warmest sympathy with the purposes of the meeting. He said, however, he had been invited to attend a meeting upon a National subject of great consideration to men in this State, and that he should feel bound to await the result of the latter step.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—3 P. M.

Alfred Buchanan, the young man who was arrested at Susquehanna, Pa., supposed to be guilty of the murder of Mrs. Schanks, was yesterday brought back to this city. He denies having committed the offence, but circumstances seem to point directly to him as the guilty party, and his assertions of innocence are not credited. His parents state he is half-witted, and that it was necessary some years since to place him in the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island. These representations seem to be well authenticated by the young man's appearance.

The oil factory of Waldman & Co., Brooklyn, was burned last night. Loss $12,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—9. P. M.

The frigate Congress and steamer Seminole were at Montevideo, Oct. 20th.

The storeship Relief arrived to-night from Loando. She brings fifteen invalids from the African squadron; also as prisoners the crew of the brig supposed to be the Bonita, captured off Congo river, Oct. 18th, with 713 slaves aboard; also brought Capt. Latham, of the slaver Cora.

BOSTON, Dec. 14—9 P. M.

The telegraph wires are still prostrated beyond Calias and the balance of the Europa's news is detained somewhere east of the break.

Manchester Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 12—3 P. M

David A. Bunton, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day receiving 1,200 votes against 482 cast for Bradbury, the citizens' candidate.

Arrival of the Pawnee.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11—3 P. M.

The U. S. steamer Pawnee, from Vera Cruz, is below.

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close*
7:35 A. M.	11:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M
1:00 P. M.	4:20 P. M.	12:15 P. M

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

8:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

4:45 P. M.	11:20 A. M.	11:20 A.M.
12:05 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

1:15 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	9:00 P.M
1:35 P. M.	9:25 P. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:30 P. M.	11:50 A. M.	5:30 P.M.

Mail Arrangements, Nov. 27th.

	Closes.	Arrives.
Eastern, Chicago & Mil., Way,	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Chicago & P. O. Racine & Mississippi R. Rs., Kenosha, Elkhorn, &c. Way,	9:00 P.M.	4:10 P.M.
Milwaukee & Miss. R. R. Way,	9:00 P.M.	11:20 A.M.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Whitewater, Stoughton, Brodhead, Janesville, Monroe, Madison,	11:30 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
La Crosse & Mil. R. R. Way,	9:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
La Crosse City, Sparta, East Randolph, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Horicon, Iron Ridge, Mayville,	9:00 P.M.	9:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Watertown R. R. and Mil. & Baraboo Valley R. R.	9:30 P.M.	11:50 A.M.
Stages, North, to Port Washington,	9:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M

THE LOST ON THE ELGIN.

Persons wishing copies of the SENTINEL containing a list of the lost on the Lady Elgin can obtain them at our counting room. Single copies five cents.

PUFFING.—What is to be done in these busting times without puffing! Every one, from the dealer in second-hand clothes to the millionaire merchant of our city, deals directly or indirectly in puffing. Every medical practitioner, from the vender of Parr's Life Pills to the Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, studies the art of puffing. Platform spouters, free-traders, protectionists, teetotalers, political reformers, popular preachers!—ah! how assiduously do ye puff your pet scheme, and how often are ye puffed in return, till verily ye become like inflated bladders and well-filled wind-bags! Shop-keepers puff their wares, railroad directors their lines, artists their pictures, landlords their hotels, mothers their marriageable daughters, and even sectarians can puff the religious societies with which they are connected. Then, O ye publishers and authors, are ye not experts in this delicate art, and believers, as Mr. BIGELOW says, "in humbug generally?"—The system is creeping over our periodical literature. Listen to the Magazine Article puff: "We have good reason for saying that the treatise on the manufacture of mouse-traps in the Monthly Luminary, which has excited so much sensation, is from the pen of the celebrated literary character, Mr. So-and-So!" Bless Mr. So-and-So and his mouse-traps! may his shadow never grow less! He richly deserves the puff and the proprietor's cheque. May it be paid as punctually as if it were for an article for a newspaper! Derogatory all this, do you say, to the character of our learned age? Nonsense—it is in the spirit of the times; it is necessary to our literary existence as is the air we breathe to our physical being?

THE LADY ELGIN DISASTER.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* foots up the entire number on board the Lady Elgin at the time of the mournful catastrophe of the eighth of September, at three hundred and seventy-eight, reckoning the crew at thirty seven, and adds, "probably three hundred and fifty is less than the number lost" We incline to the opinion that its figures are understated. —*Chicago Journal.*

The "figures" were those of a friend, himself a sufferer by the loss of the *Lady Elgin*, who carefully compiled the list of the victims, as published in our paper. As it is known that there were persons on board, whose names do not appear in any list, either of the lost or saved, it is quite possible that his estimate of the whole number lost is too low. The general opinion is that it reached, if it did not exceed *four hundred*. The "entire number on board" was fully five hundred.

THE RENCONTRE ON TUESDAY.—We are requested to state, on behalf of Mr. G. D. DOUSMAN, that he did not strike Mr. CAVERNO until the latter took him by the arm to lead, or push him out of the office in which the collision occurred. We are willing to believe, from our knowledge of Mr. DOUSMAN, that he supposed he was acting under strong provocation. Still we think that the personal assault upon Mr. CAVERNO was wholly unjustifiable, and we cannot understand how the other members of the committee, who waited upon Mr. C., could have stood quietly by and permitted the fight to go on.—Surely that was *not* the part of "good Samaritans."

CHANGE IN THE FREE DEMOCRAT.—Messrs. C. C. OLIN & Co. announce in the *Free Democrat* of last evening, that they have disposed of that establishment to Judge A. D. SMITH, late of our Supreme Court. The business department will be conducted, for the present, by Mr. J. B. SMITH. Under the new management the *Free Democrat* will no doubt maintain the high reputation it enjoys as a political paper.

SOMETHING NEW.—The new style of visiting and visitations in New York is worthy of notice. The present rage is this: If a wedding is to come off among the *ton*, the mother of the bride elect takes her carriage and instead of sending a servant up the steps as formerly, the lady alights—goes to the door, rings, asks for the party invited, hands the card of invitation, and drives off. It is regarded as a distinguished honor to have a semi-personal invitation.

The following names have been handed in, to be added to the list of the lost on the *Lady Elgin*:

MICHAEL LANIGAN, laborer, Third Ward. Aged 30 years.

JOHN SHARRARD, fireman on LaCrosse R. R., First Ward.

This makes the total number known and supposed to be lost, 380.

JEALOUS.—Our friend TAYLOR, the Chicago bard, rather snubs the author of the "Tributs to Kane." Brother TAYLOR don't like to have a rival so near home. From what he says we should think he had made a mistake in the book and has been reading some of his own sweet twaddle.

THE Treasurer of the Protestant Orphan Asylum has received the following Thanksgiving offerings since her last acknowledgment: Spring Street Cong. Church $10, Plymouth Church $70, First Presbyterian $112,01, and two barrels of flour.

SANTA CLAUS is making up his budget of Christmas presents about these days, and it would be well for him to be reminded that to hundreds of true wives and mothers no gift would be more acceptable than a policy of life insurance.

WELLS DRYING UP.—The Wausaw, (Marathon Co.,) paper says the wells in that region are all drying up, and no one is able to account for it.

JOHN A. SAVAGE delivered a lecture before the Good Templars on Tuesday evening, which we hear spoken of as a very fine affair.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.—We have received the eleventh annual catalogue of the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin, from which we are happy to hear that the institution, which is an honor to the State, is in a flourishing condition.

GENTLEMEN.

Resident Graduates,	1
Under Graduates—Seniors,	4
Juniors,	10
Sophomores,	8
Freshmen,	11
Irregulars,	14
Engineering,	3
Senior Prep'y,	21
Junior Prep'y,	99
Total of Gentlemen,	172

LADIES.

Resident Graduates,	5
Fourth Year,	2
Third Year,	—
Second Year,	4
First Year,	14
University Course,	17
Senior Prep'y,	7
Junior Prep'y,	56
Total of Ladies,	105
Total number of Students,	277

THE CASE OF ROBERT WHITEHEAD.—The case of the State vs. ROBERT WHITEHEAD, indicted for larceny of School Orders, was brought to a close in the Municipal Court, yesterday. The Jury, after being out fifteen or twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The evidence justifies this verdict. The case was very well managed for the defendant by Mr. J. L. DORAN; and fairly and ably conducted, for the State, by District Attorney CORSON and Mr. A. R. R. BUTLER. The charge of Judge MALLORY was able and impartial. Mr. WHITEHEAD was warmly congratulated by his friends upon the result of the trial.

ANOTHER FESTIVAL.—We learn that the Ladies of the Spring Street M. E. Church are to have a Festival for the benefit of that Church, in order to enable them to pay off the interest falling due on the church edifice also to pay some bills contracted by a member of the Church which the church are not legally bound to pay. Nevertheless the Ladies feel disposed to make an effort to pay the bills, and therefore have engaged Albany Hall for Thursday evening the 20th inst., when and where they propose to give an entertainment. They will have music on the occasion. Tickets of admission 50 cents, which will include the supper.

FESTIVAL AT CONOVER'S HALL.—We dropped in at the festival last evening at Conover's Hall, given for the benefit of the Asbury M. E. Church. We found a very lively crowd of ladies and gentlemen present enjoying themselves to the full extent of their capacities. The arrangements were all consummated in the best of style, and none who attended can find any fault. The object was a very worthy one, and we hope the Society reaped a harvest last night.

FENCING TOURNAMENT—ZOUAVE DRILL.—Major DEVILLIERS, of the Chicago "Zouaves," and himself an original member of the famous French corps of that name, will give an exhibition in fencing, gymnastics, the Zouave drill and other military exercises at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next. He hopes to meet, on this occasion, his unknown antagonist, the "Officer of Rank," who has challenged him through the newspapers, to a friendly trial of skill. The entertainment will be well worth seeing. Admission 25 cents.

CONCERT OF THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The one hundred and tenth concert of the Musical Society takes place on Friday evening at Albany Hall. In the programme we notice that beautiful composition the Terzetto for Soprano, Tenor and Baritone, from the opera of "Joseph," an are unusual number of extra pieces conspicuous among which is "Wagner's magnificent Pilgrim Chorus."

THE WEATHER—MORE SNOW WANTED.—Yesterday was a fine sample of winter weather—clear and cold. In the country there is excellent sleighing, and three or four inches of snow would make it good in the city. There was a promise in the clouds last night, that we should get it—When we went to press, it was snowing hard.

THE GANE LAW ENFORCED.—Two unfortunate individuals were brought up before the Municipal Court yesterday, charged with having in their possession and exposing for sale, prairie chickens and quail. The facts being undisputed, the Court fined the offenders $2 for every bird found in their possession, with costs of suit. This makes game rather an expensive luxury. Poultry is vastly cheaper.

"OLD AMERICA" AT THE NEWHALL HOUSE.—Another of those very pleasant parties comes off, *to night*, at the Newhall House. If you want to enjoy yourself, go and attend it. Persons wishing tickets can procure them of J. M. ALCOTT, H. W. GOODRICH, E. HIBBARD, MORTON & FOWLER, and of "SANDY," at HUNN & CROSBY'S.

A RARE CHANCE FOR THE LADIES.—MACK BROS. are now offering beautiful silks at fifty cents a yard; good kid gloves at twenty cents a pair; handsome delaines at ten cents a yard. Read their advertisement in this morning's SENTINEL and go to 181 East Water Street for bargains.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A span of horses attached to a double wagon, took fright and ran away yesterday morning on Chestnut street, running over GEO. WESLING and breaking one of his legs. He was taken to the office of a physician near at hand by W. G. HAACK, and properly cared for.

PERSONAL.—MR. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, of this city, has just returned from Sheboygan, where he has been lecturing—we believe under the auspices of the Good Templars. He is eminently qualified for this field, and we have no doubt will be as eminently successful.

GIFT CONCERT TO THE CORNET BAND.—A large proportion of the tickets to this attractive entertainment have been disposed of. The prospect is that all will be sold.—Apply soon if you want that Piano, or any of the other choice gifts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—If the "Member of the Young Men's Association" had given us his name with his communication in reference to the difficulty between Messrs. CONNING and CAVERNO, we should have published it, as it is, we will not.

MUSICAL SOCIETY CONCERT.—The next concert of the Milwaukee Musical Society will be given to-morrow evening. The programme is an excellent one. We hope to see a crowded house.

THE SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL will be discontinued until next Monday, in order to put in a furnace. The Normal class will meet on Tuesday at 4 o'clock.

A GHOST.—The *Central Wisconsin*, published at Marathon, gives an account of a veritable ghost seen in those parts.

GUERNSEY'S BALM.—Ought to be in every family in every city, town, hamlet, and school district in the country. It is real value was understood, it would not be tan days before every famil would possess it.

For sale by J. M. ALCOTT, opposite the Sentinel Office.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.—It has become a universal custom with all who desire a fashionable, superior and becoming outfit, to make their selections from the Mammoth House of SPROULE & BENNETT, No. 150 East Water street. This establishment is fast gaining a reputation of keeping none but first class goods—ready-made clothing, as well as every variety of gents' furnishing goods. Their present stock for the winter trade, as well as their prices demanded, cannot fail to please all who call. For the worth of your money in clothing, go to No. 150 East Water street

dec9&3913eod1mo

LOCAL NOTICES.

TAXES. **TAXES.** TAXES.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT for the payment of Taxes for 1860, at a liberal discount, and ask Taxpayers to call upon me.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Under Newhall House, Michigan street.

no:29&873dtf

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate Agent,
MONEY AND INSURANCE BROKER,
Under Newhall House Michigan St.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Notes, Mortgages, Stocks and other Securities negotiated. Loans obtained.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE effected in the best companies at lowest rates.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand.

CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

my21jT6231y SAML. I. BRIDGE.

THE CHRONICLES!

A LOCAL NOVELTY!

WILL BE PUBLISHED BY 1ST OF JANUARY, 1861,

The Chronicles of Milwaukee!

Being sketches of the early history of the town; biographical notices of its prominent citizens and merchants; Reminiscences of the "Oldest Inhabitants"; Narratives, Letters, &c.

FROM 1818 TO 1860.

With a full account of the Commercial, Manufacturing and Social improvements. Critical notices of the Bar and Clergy. A Review of the City Indebtedness, the Railroad Indebtedness, and a compendium of its present

Geographical and Commercial Advantages.

This is a book which every citizen of Milwaukee is interested in, and should be sent all over the country. It will be published in a style creditable to the city, and sold only to subscribers.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Names should be sent to the SENTINEL Office as early as possible, that the Publishers, in putting the first forms to press may know exactly how large an edition to work off. oct27

ALLIS & McGREGOR,
LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.
EDW. P. ALLIS. JOHN P. McGREGOR.

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.—These instruments are the smallest, lightest, show least, most durable, no rust, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Orders supplied and fitted at 208 East Water Street. J. M. ALCOTT,
Agent for Milwaukee.

oct4&16&6m

ILLINOIS MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL TAKE ILLINOIS MONEY at 100 cents on the dollar (except those Banks which are discredited) in exchange for HARDWARE, IRON and other goods, and DEBTS DUE to us.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.
Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1860. nov22d1f

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

my1st1257dtf-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

REMOVAL.

MINER & FARIES have removed their Dental Rooms to the new and elegant suite of apartments over Hassett & Chapman's new store, on East Water Street, where they will practice Dentistry in all its branches.

G. B. MINER,
R. J. FARIES.

WANTED IMMEDIATLEY.

A GOOD GIRL, to do housework in a small family. None need apply unless well recommended. Enquire at this office. dtf

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞The Cost will be Trifling.☜

☞ Read advertisement of LINCOLN'S Commercial College in another column.

☞ All persons who sell Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus are authorized to give their customers the privilege of using one half the paper, and if not perfectly satisfactory, to return the balance and get the amount paid for the whole. It is the best in the world. It has a great deal better than soda to use with cream tartar. Try it. Most of the Grocers and Druggists keep it.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEATON & Co., and JOHN DARLMAN & Co. my22jT06

☞ THE QUININE TONIC BITTERS of C. H. Atwood is bottled by the proprietor in half-pints as well as quarts, in order to give all an opportunity of testing his claim to its being the best preparation extant, for the prevention and cure of incipient or aggravated dyspepsia, as also as a restorative in debility arising from impaired health.

☞ TAKEN.—However, that is neither here nor there; she went home to breakfast, and had scarcely caught the full flavor of her first cup of tea when the servant passed her a plate of biscuit, the sight of which, to say nothing of smell, immediately threw her into violent hysterics. "Oh!" she exclaimed in an agonizing tone of voice, "take the horrid things from my sight!" This sad spectacle would have been prevented had the cook used D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, instead of the worthless, impure stuff which did find its way into that otherwise peaceful and happy household. D. B. De Land & Co., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., make a perfectly pure and reliable Saleratus. It can be procured of most dealers in groceries, and at wholesale from the grocers in large towns, and of the manufacturers.

aug12d97teowod&c

☞ Families wishing to be furnished daily, at their residences, with MILK from the celebrated Waukesha Dairies of JAMES DAVIS, can do so by leaving orders at H. W. GOODRICH & Co.'s Grocery Store, No. 31 Wisconsin street, Young's Block. dec6f

READER, have you seen Professor WOOD'S advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.

HASSETT & CHAPMAN are now daily receiving new goods. See their advertisement.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.
jan2&eod1y

DIED:

At the Milwaukee House, this morning, 12th of December, after a long illness, Capt. JOSEPH FRANCIS, in the 49th years of his age. Formerly of Lake Superior, Mich.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
LITTELL & BAKER,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
HAVE REMOVED, THIS DAY,
To the new and capacious Store,
Nos. 67 and 69 East Water Street,
First Block below their old location.
Milwaukee, Oct. 15, 1860. oct15d214-tw-ew3m

To-Day's Advertisements.

REMOVED.

ALL INTERESTED WILL TAKE NOTICE that the City Treasurer's Office is removed from Cross' Block to the Market Building, Market Square.

dec13&16d2w

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!

MACK BROTHEHS
Are now offering
BEAUTIFUL SILKS,
At 50 cents a Yard.
GOOD KID GLOVES,
At 25 cents a Pair.
HANDSOME DELAINES,
At 10 cents a Yard.
Latest Style Cloaks,
At $5 to $6.
ROSE & WHITNEY BLANKETS, $3 to $4.
NEW STYLE SKIRTS, 25 to 37 1-2c.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS
Very cheap.
FAST COLD PRINTS, 6 1-4c a Yard.
☞ The whole stock at an
ENORMOUS REDUCTION!
Call soon and secure yourselves some of the very
Best Bargains Ever Offered.
MACK BROTHERS,
dec13 181 East Water Street.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL interested, that the Tax List of the City of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year 1860, is now in my hands, for the purpose of collecting the City Taxes and Assessments in said list specified; and that the taxes on personal property in said Tax List specified, must be paid within twenty days from the first publication of this notice, at my office in said city, and that in default thereof, I shall proceed to enforce the collection of the same in the manner prescribed by law.

Notice is further hereby given, that the taxes and assessments on the real estate in said tax list specified, must be paid before the last day of December 1860, at my said office, and that all taxes or parcels of land specified in said tax list, upon which the taxes and assessments shall not be paid by that day, will be sold on Monday of the fourteenth day of January next, at my said office, in the manner prescribed by law.

Office, City Hall, Market place.

JOHN H. TESCH,
Treasurer of the City of Milwaukee.

dec13&16d1cjan14

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL interested, that the Tax list of the City of Milwaukee in the County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, for County, State, and School Taxes for the year 1860, is now in my hands, at my office, in said city, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes in said Tax specified, and that the taxes on the Real Estate in said Tax specified, must be paid before the last Monday in January, A. D. 1861, in default whereof the same will be returned by me as unpaid to the Board of Supervisors of said City of Milwaukee, in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided, and that the Taxes on the personal property in said list specified must be paid at my said office within twenty days from the first publication of this notice, and in default of said payment, I shall proceed to enforce the collection of the same in the manner prescribed by law.

Office, City Hall, Market place.

JOHN H. TESCH,
Treasurer of the City of Milwaukee.

dec13&16d3tojany28

New Music Book for the Young.

THE NIGHTINGLE.—A CHOICE COLLECTION of nearly 200 Songs, Charts and Hymns for Juvenile Classes, Public Schools and Seminaries; together with a complete System of Elementary Instruction in Vocal Music. Price 30c. Sent post-paid on receipt of price, by the publishers, Oliver Ditson & Co., 27 Washington street, Boston. For sale by H. N. Hempsted.

SUPERB
STEEL ENGRAVING
OF
WASHINGTON
FOR NOTHING!

IF YOU SUBSCRIBE WITH STRICKLAND & CO., for either Harper's Magazine, Knickerbocker, Atlantic, Blackwood's, or Godey's Lady's Book, they will give you, free of cost, a fine steel, full engraving of Washington, or of Everett. The engravings are really superior, and worthy a place in every man's parlor. Call at their new stand, 185 East Water street, and see the pictures and then subscribe. dec13

SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the members of the Musical Society will take place on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Hebrew Hall on Market Square, to take final action in regard to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Society, relating chiefly to duties of Officers, laid before the meeting of members on the 22d of November.

Milwaukee, Dec. 11, 1860.

dec13&4&7eod WM. FINKLER, President.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made at the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, at the next session thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a law authorizing the erection of a bridge across the Milwaukee River, from Chicago street on the east side thereof, to Menomonee street on the west side thereof, or to a point north of Menomonee street, where a landing place and right of way from there over West Water street, shall be provided for that purpose.

Dated December 7th, 1860.

dec13&16d3w 3ap MANY CITIZENS.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, State of Wisconsin.—Jason Downer, plaintiff, against Mitchell Steever, The Johnson Bank, The State Bank, The Farmers and Millers' Bank, Horace L. Hunt, Percival Crosby, and John M. Miller, guardian of the minor heirs of George C. Ingersoll, defendants. Summons—for relief. Com. not served.

The

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1860

A United North against Secession.

The Albany *Evening Journal* pleads urgently for Union among THE PEOPLE of the North, to meet the threatening front of Secession and to retain, in fraternal bonds, those of the Southern States which are not ready to follow the insane and treasonable lead of South Carolina. The *Journal* says:

The *fact* of Secession is *fixed*. Our object is to be in readiness to meet it. We want, at the North, a UNITED PEOPLE. We want to arouse, encourage and embody the Union sentiment of the border Slave States. There are good Union men in Delaware, in Maryland, in Virginia, in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and in North Carolina. With them we want to preserve fraternal relations. And above all we are unwilling to see the twenty-five thousand Republicans in those States, who voted for Lincoln and Hamlin, "crushed out."

We would offer all concessions and guarantees consistent with justice, duty and self-respect, not that the course of States blinded by passion will be changed, but that all who love the Union may be banded together for an emergency which will try their firmness and its strength.

* * * * * * *

Regarding the Secession of several Southern States as a predetermined fact, and civil war as a consequence inevitable, we desire to see the friends of the Union drawn together and consolidated, so that there may be not only a united South, in rebellion, but a united North in defence of the Constitution and the laws.—There are, with a rightful presentation of the question—keeping ourselves to the strict line of duty—legions of friends of the Union outside of the Republican party. Let us, then, give such form and direction to this conflict as will ensure the co-operation of all on whom the country has a right to rely. In short, let us, as Republicans, show the world that our duties as partisans are in harmony with the duties of patriotism.

The North will do much—aye, almost anything—to disarm the fears, satisfy the doubts and conquer the prejudices of those Southern States which appeal, in the right spirit, to its justice and magnanimity. It will willingly listen to the voice of KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, TENNESSEE, MARYLAND, &c. Nor would it turn a deaf ear even to the madmen of South Carolina, could they, for a moment, abandon their secession antics and deal calmly and deliberately with the grave questions of the day.

But priceless as is the Union to the North and much as we are prepared to yield, in satisfaction of the reasonable demands of the border slave States, the people of the free States cannot be *dragooned* into humiliating concessions, or one-sided compromises. The South must be told kindly, yet firmly, that they, too, have reparation to make for wrongs done to the North. The compromise, which is to save the Union, or unite the people of the North in a common cause with the border States, in order to be enduring, must be *mutual*.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

The Personal Liberty Laws in several of the Northern States, were the direct result of the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850; the intentionally obnoxious provisions in the latter provoking retaliation.—The *Freeman's Journal*, published at Cooperstown, N. Y., and well known as a long lived and influential Democratic journal, thus speaks of that law:

"We are free to admit that the Fugitive Slave Law has offensive features which should now be removed. The law should be all that the Constitution contemplates, and it should be carried out in good faith; public officers charged with executing it should do their duty, and no one should be allowed to hinder them in its discharge; but no private citizen should be compelled to aid in catching a fugitive slave—and we never yet saw a man in New York who would admit he could be forced into any such business by fear of fine or imprisonment, however willing he might be to aid in putting down a mob raised for the purpose of rescuing a fugitive from the custody of a public officer."

Nothing, certainly, would sooner, or more certainly dispose the Northern States to repeal the laws of which the South complain, than the amendment of the Fugitive Slave Act in the particulars referred to. The North, as well as the South, has its "grievances, though, to read Mr. BUCHANAN'S messages and the Doughface papers, everybody would conclude that all the right was with the South and all the wrong with the North.

The President and the Collection of the Revenues.

President Buchanan yesterday announced to a gentleman of high standing that he would collect the revenues at all hazards if any Southern State should attempted to assume the power of the federal government in this respect. He complained bitterly of South Carolina in rushing out of the Union, but avowed his determination to obey the laws. When asked if he would use force, he answered, "I will obey the laws." We shall see if he will do his whole duty in this important crisis.—*Phila. Press.*

There is nothing in the message to authorize the hope that Mr. BUCHANAN "will do his whole duty." In all that he says on the subject of secession he "palters with us in a double sense." He falsely arraigns the North as being alone responsible for the existing troubles; claims that the South is in the right; denies that any State has a right to secede and declares that there is no power in the General Government to prevent secession. What can be hoped for from a President whose Administration has beggared the Treasury, disgraced the country, and brought the Union into the most imminent peril?

The President and his Allies.

It is said that the President has implored the Disunionists of the South to postpone the consummation of their treason until the close of his term. This favor he demands of them in consideration of his faithful observance of their commands during his entire term of office, even to the extent of distracting the nation and destroying his own party. But the fire-eaters having used him to their entire satisfaction now treat his supplications with contempt. In vain he may tell them that he has sacrificed his honor, his political reputation and his manhood in their service, and that in pity they should grant him this poor request. They laugh at him in his sorrow, and even revile him in his humiliation. When his wishy-washy message was read in Congress, they could not suppress their contempt for the man and the document.

And yet the President might well say to them *Et tu Brute?* Has he not in that message espoused their cause by throwing the whole blame of secession upon the North? Did he not expatiate in strong language on the subject of the personal liberty bills, and did he not maintain a dead silence on the outrages committed on the persons of visitors and residents in the South? This he did to please them, and yet they will not stretch forth a hand to save him!

A TRAITOR OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.—Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, in declining to serve on the committee of one from each State in the Union, says that he has been in favor of disunion for twenty years. Such men have enjoyed the protection of the Union twenty years too long.

Mr. HAWKINS finds plenty of sympathizers and prototypes in South Carolina. That State has been disloyal to the Union almost from the moment that she entered it.

CARL SCHURZ.—The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday last, says of our distinguished fellow citizen, CARL SCHURZ:

"This eloquent and brilliant orator speaks on Monday night before the Young Men's Association, on "American Civilization," a theme which, hackneyed as it is, he is peculiarly qualified to treat with originality and vigor. Our citizens have long desired an opportunity to hear him, and will crowd the Hall."

THE COMMERCE OF LIBERIA.—The custom house returns from Monrovia for the year 1859, give the following result: Exports, $190,369.22; imports, $143,858; excess of exports over imports, $46,511.22. The main articles of export were palm oil, camwood, ivory, sugar, molasses, palm kernels, and coffee. There are five other ports of entry, the returns of which are not before us. The production of the above named staples of export is rapidly increasing.

THE CENSUS.—A Washington letter writer says, all the returns have been received, except those from Utah. But the developments in various localities show they are strangely defective and unreliable.

A Fearful Picture.

The People of the North, with rare exceptions, have but an imperfect idea of Slavery and its surroundings; or of the feeling of intense alarm which occasionally pervades whole States and sections of the South, when the rumor of "a Slave insurrection" is whispered from ear to ear. In the following letter, written by a Lady in South Carolina, whose husband resides on a plantation, and is the owner of thirty-one slaves, addressed to her uncle in New York and published in the *Times*, a vivid picture is drawn of the existing condition of things in the Palmetto State:

"You may imagine, dear uncle, our situation, but you never can realize it in its fullness. Already we tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectancy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment, *a negro insurrection*. Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters, but others, you would not for a moment envy us our possessions. Not a night passes that we do not securely lock our field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants, who in ordinary times we would trust to any extent, *are* watched and guarded against with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong.

We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers to prevent to free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask, "Why is this?" But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. *They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from Abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners indirectly held in their presence.* They have already heard of Lincoln's election, *and have heard also that he is going to give them their liberty*, and you may imagine the result.

You have heard that our servants all love their masters and their masters' families, and would lay down their lives for them—that the colored race in the South prefers slavery to freedom—that they would not be free if they could, &c., &c. That is but the *poetry* of the case, the reality consists in sleeping upon our arms at night—in doubly bolting and barring our doors—in establishing and maintaining an efficient patrol force—in buying watch dogs, and in taking turns in watching our sleeping children, to guard them and ourselves from the vengeances of these same "loving servants"—a vengeance, which, though now smouldering, is liable to burst out at any moment, to overwhelm the State in spite of the Palmetto flags or State precautions.

You at the North are not the only ones who are suffering financially by this new panic. The planters among us are really suffering from the depreciation in their property. Already negroes are not worth half price. No one dares to buy a servant, fearing lest he, in doing so, should be introducing upon his plantation one tinctured with the idea of freedom.

My husband has but a few servants—I believe but thirty-one all told—still I feel (and so does he) that they are thirty-one too many in such times as these. He would sell them immediately, if it were possible, but the truth is he could realize nothing for them at present, or at most not over half *their real value. Slaves are* a drug in the market, my husband says, and you know him well enough to judge of his judgment in such matters.

Now, one word as to the military force of the State, to protect us against insurrection. I presume, with the exception of Charleston, and perhaps a few large towns, that the remainder of the State is situated very much as we are here; and I will give you an idea of how well prepared we are to resist a mob. Upon our place of about 1,200 acres we have of whites, males—husband, two overseers and my son of 18 years; total, *four;* females—self and cousin, little Lucy and one of the overseer's wife—four, of whom only four at the most are capable of bearing arms—to offset which we have at least seventeen field hands—sturdy young negroes—besides the female servants. And this is a fair representation of the force upon our plantations. Considering such a state of facts, do you blame me for desiring to absent myself, my husband and children from the State?"

The passage introduced in the above letter is a striking and emphatic contradiction of the charge so commonly made by the *Democratic organs*, and which is embodied in Mr. BUCHANAN'S late Message, that Northern "agitators" are responsible for this dangerous state of affairs on the plantations of the South. The slaves have learned all these things *from their own masters*. But bad as matters may be, just now, at the South, "Secession" would be the most fatal remedy that could be tried. If the Union is dissolved, Slavery will not long survive it.

John Bell for the Union.

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, in reply to an invitation to address a public meeting at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the state of the country, has written a letter from which we make a few extracts. Mr. BELL, though not particularly pleased with the result of the late election, is too true a patriot not to submit, with good grace, to the popular will, unconstitutionally expressed. He closes his letter in the following strain:

"Viewing the subject in every light in which it can be presented, I am constrained to say that by no principle of public law, by no code of morals, by no law of Earth or Heaven, would Mississippi, or any other State, be justified, under existing circumstances, in withdrawing from the Union. I confidently believe that the happiest consequences would result from a conference of all the Southern States. I as confidently believe that a majority of the people of the North are this day prepared to agree to any fair and reasonable plan of adjustment which such a conference of the Southern States would propose. I purposely abstain from suggesting what, in my opinion, should be the basis of such a plan of adjustment.

After what I have written on the preceding pages of this letter, it is scarcely necessary to say that I am resolved to adhere to the Union. I will not say that in *no possible contingency* would I consent to a separation of the States. But I would exhaust every constitutional means for the redress of our grievances, before I would think of dissolving the Union. I am not willing that one State should be withdrawn from the Union—that one star should be stricken from the bright cluster which now emblazons the national flag.

I have long foreseen the probable occurrence of a crisis like the present, and shrunk from the possible issue of it, and I could never contemplate the destruction of the Union without sensations not unlike those which I imagine would overwhelm me on beholding the last going down of the sun,—never to rise again forever.

With the highest consideration and esteem, I am your fellow-citizen,

JOHN BELL.

To A. Burwell, Esq., Vicksburg, Miss."

ACTORS' PAY.—JOHN BROUGHAM, the actor, is now receiving $300 per week, at the Haymarket Theater, London. Last year he only received from WALLACK $175 per week. LESTER WALLACK receives $125 a week: Mr. Blake, $115; and Charles Walcott, $100. At the Winter Garden and Niblo's, Messrs. Couldock and Dyott received $70 and $50, and Messrs. Conway and Fisher $70 and $60, respectively, a week. At Miss Keene's this season there are no high salaries, but at the opening of the last she paid Mr. Jordan $100. Last season, too, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Jefferson received, each, $150 a week under the management of Mr. Stewart. Good actors, as a general thing, are better paid than almost any other profession. But few of our best lawyers realize more than our good stock actors, and not many of the literary men of the day are as well compensated.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.—The population of Illinois according to the census just taken is 1,719,496, against 846,935 in 1850, being an increase of 872,569 in ten years.—This is a handsome gain, though not so large, proportionately, as that of Wisconsin. In 1850, our population was but 305,000—in 1860, it was 777,776—an increase of more than 150 per cent.

AFRICAN PALM KERNELS.—Palm kernels are a new article of commerce. The palm fruit grows like a peach or plum, having a pulp, from which the common palm oil is extracted, and a stone like a peach stone, which was formerly considered of no value. It has now ascertained that the kernel, or "meat," inside of the stone, yields a superior oil. Seven hundred and seventy-five bushels of this new article were exported last year from the port of Monrovia,

THE UNION.

[The following spirited lines were cut from a newspaper (the Vicksburg, Miss., *Whig*) many years since. They are appropriate to the present time:]

The blood that flowed at Lexington and crimsoned bright Champlain,
Streams still along the Southern Gulf, and by the lakes of Maine;
It flows in veins that swell above Pacific's golden sand,
And throbs in hearts that love and grieve by dark Atlantic's strand.
It binds in one vast brotherhood the trapper of the West;
With men whose cities glass themselves in Erie's azure breast;
And those to whom September brings the Brestle's social hours,
With those who see December's brow encrowned with gorgeous flowers!
From where Columbia laughs to greet the smiling western wave,
To where Potomac sighs beside the patriot hero's grave;
And from the streaming everglades to Huron's lordly flood,
The glory of the nation's past thrills through a blended blood!

Wherever Arnold's tale is told it dyes the cheek with shame,
And glows with pride o'er Bunker Hill or Monmouth's wilder fame;
And wherever above the fray the stars of empire gleam,
Upon the rock or o'er the dust it pours a common stream!

It is a sacred legacy ye never can divide,
Nor take from village urchin, nor the son of city pride;
For the hunter's whitehaired children who find a fruitful home
Where nameless lakes are sparkling, and where lonely rivers roam!

Greene drew his sword at Eutaw; and bleeding Scammon fell
Trod the march across the Delaware amid the snow and sleet;
And lo! upon the parchment where the natal record shines,
The burning page of Jefferson bears Franklin's calmer lines!

Can ye divide that record bright, and tear the names apart,
That first were written boldly there with pride of hand and heart?
Could ye erase a Hancock's name, even with the rebel's edge,
Or wash out with fraternal blood a Carroll's double pledge?

Say, can the South sell out her share in Bunker's glorious height?
Or can the North give up her boast of Yorktown's closing fight?
Can ye divide with equal hand a heritage of graves,
Or rend in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudly waves?

Can ye cast lots for Vernon's soil, or chaffer 'mid the gloom
That hangs in solemn folds about your common Father's tomb?
Or could ye meet around the grave as fratricidal foes,
And wake your burning curses o'er his pure and calm repose?

Ye dare not! 'tis the Alleghanian's thunder-toned decree;
The echoed where Nevada guards the blue and tranquil sea,
Where tropic waves delighted clasp our flowery South'ern shore,
And where through frowning mountain-gates Nebraska's waters roar!

T. E. C.

The Presidential Election.

We copy from the London *Times* of the 21st ult., the following article upon the result of our late election of President. It is interesting, as giving the English view of the case, although it falls into one or two errors, as might naturally be expected:

"The further accounts we have received from America, tend entirely to confirm the view we took of the probable results of the Presidential election. It seems quite clear that those who were on the spot, and who, from the interest they naturally felt in what was passing around them, would be the most likely to exaggerate the probable consequences, saw no reason whatever to think that the defeat of the Southern candidate would be followed by a disruption of the Union. The Southern States have, in addition to the other faults which we pointed out yesterday, been guilty of the additional error of dividing their strength, owing to their inability to agree upon a candidate. Their only hope was that Mr. Lincoln would not obtain the requisite number of votes. They would not expect that they would be able to obtain that number for any one else. While they were united they were successful. When they became divided they failed. It is the common lot of man, and cannot be reversed even in favor of gentlemen having such peculiar grounds for expecting everything human and superhuman to combine in their favor as the slaveholders of the Southern States.

When we read the speech of Mr. Lincoln on the subject of Slavery, and consider the extreme moderation of the sentiments it expresses, the allowance that is made for the situation, for the feelings, for the prejudices of the South, when we see how entirely he narrows his opposition to the single point of the admission of slavery into the Territories, we cannot help being forcibly struck by the absurdity of breaking up a vast and glorious confederacy like that of the United States from the dread and anger inspired by the election of such a man to the office of chief magistrate. If the cause of the Southerners is really so good, let them show, or rather let the disappointed partizans and professional agitators who assume to represent them, show a little more confidence in it. Is it true that the institution of Slavery cannot exist in confederation with freedom, unless it has in its hands the central government, to use and apply principally, if not solely, for its maintenance? Suppose it should be established as a fundamental maxim of the Union by the decision of a Supreme Court, in which both sides are represented, that a planter has no inherent right to take his slaves with him into a Territory, does that draw after it the consequence that slavery must be proscribed and abolished? Suppose a repeal of the fugitive slave law—does that prevent the South from taking such efficient measures as may be required to keep its slaves from flight and escape?—If slavery has indeed come to this point, then, indeed, is the day of emancipation for the negro nearer than any of us had supposed. But, if so, would not the Southerns do more wisely in setting their house to order, and preparing some plan of gradual emancipation, by which the violence of the impending catastrophe might in some degree be mitigated, than in clinging to a system which, on their own admission, can only exist under the very improbable condition of a systematic sacrifice of the interests and feelings of the North to those of the South?

We do not, as we have said, believe the catastrophe to be imminent, and we are disposed to attribute to the institution of slavery a vitality which, as it seems, its warmest advocates do not believe it to possess; still, we cannot conceal from ourselves that the recent vote of the American people is fraught with many momentous consequences. Heretofore when a President has been elected he has been supported at least by the minority in every State in the Union. But in the present instance there is a considerable number of States in which not a single vote was cast for the successful candidate. This, it is said, and not without some show of justice, tends directly to that state of parties against which Washington emphatically counselled his fellow-citizens—the dividing themselves into factions designated by geographical lines. It must always be remembered, however, that if Mr. Lincoln has not had even a minority in many of the slave States, this has happened because on questions relating to the extension or maintenance of slavery a great number of the Southern States allow of no minority. A man may have opinions adverse to slavery, and a man may reside in a slave State, but he cannot do both of these at once. If he asserts his opinions, he must change his residence in a world beyond the jurisdiction of lynch law. If, then, there be no minority in favor of the President elect in some of the States, it is because in them, on the question of slavery there is *no free* discussion, no liberty of thought, speech, writing, or action; and it is to this source, not to any peculiar factiousness in the supporters of Mr. Lincoln, that the sharpness of the division now made apparent between the North and the South is to be traced. In the North there are majorities and minorities on the slave question; in the South there is at least apparent unanimity, just as there is an appearance of an universal belief in the Roman Catholic religion in Spain or in the States of the Church.

Another effect of the change which has just taken place is one not peculiar to America, but which was strongly felt in England thirty years ago. The Southerners and their allies, owing to a tenure of office extending over so many years, have obtained a monopoly of official knowledge and aptitude. So long and so firmly established has been their dynasty that the cause of the North has been deserted in despair by the ablest of Northern politicians. Seeing no chance for doing that which has just been done, Mr. Webster, Everett, and a number of eminent men of the same party, have allied themselves to the South, and sought by concessions to the slave-owning interest to obtain a position which they believed the North would never be able to give them. These men, the natural leaders of the republican party, were lost to them owing to this fatal miscalculation, and Mr. Lincoln will have to carry on his government by new and untried officials in the face of an opposition full of ability and experience. It is, besides, asserted that, although the President is republican, the majority of the two Chambers is Democratic; so that the new reign starts with that which is only too often the difficulty in American politics—a direct conflict between the Legislature and the Executive. Probably this reflection will tend as much as anything to soften the first alarm of the South.

Upon the whole, though we do not expect any very considerable benefit to ourselves, and although we believe the Southern States to be a great deal more frightened than hurt by the recent election, we rejoice, on higher and surer grounds, that it has ended in the return of Mr Lincoln. We are glad to think that the march of slavery, and the domineering tone which its advocates were beginning to assume over freedom, have been at length arrested and silenced. We rejoice that a vast community of our own race has at length given an authoritative expression to sentiments which are entertained by every one in this country. We trust to see the American government employed in tasks more worthy of a State founded on the doctrines of liberty and equality than the invention of shifts and devices to perpetuate servitude; and we hear in this great protest in American freedom the tardy echo of those humane doctrines to which England has so long become a convert."

Another Cure.

WAUMANDEE, MISS., April 15, 1857.

MESSRS. B. PAGE, Jr. & Co.—GENTLEMEN:—During the past seven years I have suffered from all the ills incident to a weakness of the digestive organs. At times—being seized with an extreme loathing of food—I have not tasted nourishment for days; and again, when an appetite partially returned, the stomach was unable to retain what was eaten. At the suggestion of a friend, who had received much benefit, in a similar case from your Holland Bitters, I procured a bottle, and before I had taken half of it, experienced much relief; and now, after having continued its use for a short time, enjoy excellent health.

Yours, &c., J. MASTER.

GUERNSEY'S BALM!

Auction Sales.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

Great and Extensive Sale of Books

STATIONERY, ENCYCLOPEDIAS,

And Scientific, Mechanical and Agricultural Works,

TO TAKE PLACE AT THE STORE ROOM, NO. 163 EAST WATER STREET, next to Leyland's Grocery Store,

THIS EVENING!

At 7 o'clock, and every evening, until the entire stock is sold, which is one of the largest collections of VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS in various departments of literature, ever offered in this city, comprising Annuals and elegantly Illustrated Works, Fine Bibles, Prayer Books, Poetical and Miscellaneous Works, &c., &c. Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Gold Pens, &c. The Books and pens sold warranted perfect, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE OR BY RETAIL, at the very lowest prices we can afford.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as they may be assured we will use them fair dealing and satisfaction; and to country merchants the world and wholesale dealers, we offer inducements elsewhere, and you will find it for your interest.

Milwaukee, Oct. 24, 1860. oct26dlm3m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

THE LARGEST STOCK

AND THE

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY

AT

HUNN & CROSBY'S!

No. 184 East Water Street,

WHERE OUR FRIENDS AND THE public generally can always find the choicest articles in the Grocery line, within the very lowest prices for cash, and cash only. Our motto is

"Small Profits and Quick Returns!"

To which we strictly adhere, and we pledge ourselves at all times to sell goods cheaper than the same qualities can be bought for at any other store in the city. Give us a call before buying, we will promote to it, who will favor us with a call and an opportunity to show our goods, feel sure that in no other way of SUGAR AND FANCY GROCERIES, can sell, at all times, be pleased to exhibit them, and hope that the favor may be extended to us. Space will not permit us to enumerate the various articles to be found upon our shelves. We can only say that we are ON HAND in every department, and can supply you with the

SUBSTANTIALS OF LIFE,

That are usually to be found in a first-class grocery.

☞ Send in your orders, and they will be filled promptly and the goods delivered in any part of the city, free of charge.

HUNN & CROSBY.

oct26dlm

LEDYARD'S

GROCERY STORE!

—AT—

161 EAST WATER ST., MIL.,

Is filled with the choicest stock of

FINE GROCERIES!

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN MILwaukee, and at prices as low as can be obtained in the city.

Call at LEDYARD'S if you wish to purchase

Fine Wines, Champagnes,

Choice Liquors, Cigars,

Sauces, Pickles, Condiments,

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Teas, &c., &c., &c., or anything in the Grocery line.

Sole Agent in this City for the Prince Imperial Champagne.

Jo DAVIS'S MORNING CALL and Choice Liquors.

J. J. Sands's Celebrated Crystal Ale, &c.

☞ Purchasers are called CELEBRATED MONUMENT LOUNGERS. oct23

Drugs and Medicines.

10 TONS "BLANKSHIRS."
3 TONS RED LEAD, ENG.
1 TON LITHARGE.
20 CASKS ROCHELLE OCHRE.
2 CASKS ENG. ROSE PINK.
5 CASKS PRUSSIAN BLUE.
5 CASES ULTRAMARINE BLUE,
50 BBLS ASSORTED LAMP BLACK,
75 BBLS ENGLISH WHITING,
50 BBLS WHITE CHALK,
25 BBLS VEN. RED, ENGLISH,
5 BBLS PATENT DRYER.
10 Cases Amer. Vermillion,
5 Bags Eng. Vermillion,
1 Bag Trieste Vermillion,
2 Cases Chinese Vermillion,
25 Cases Chrome Green,
50 Cases Paris Green.

BOSWORTH & SONS,
oct13 Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST
195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

TALLOW OIL.

25 BBLS. TALLOW OIL, A TIP-TOP article, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water Street.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist,

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 12 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Jan12 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 195 East Water st.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

JOHN RICE,
Wholesale Druggist, and Jobber
—IN—
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL,
WINDOW GLASS
CLASS WARE,
PAINTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

I ALSO HAVE LEAD AND ZINC ground in Oil, put up in kegs and 25 lb Cans, made of extra strength, and with belts suitable for a Paint Pail, at 1c and 2c advance on price for 12 lb Kegs.

I am also buying and making contracts for GINSENG ROOT at the highest market price.

93 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.

oct14

Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

Improved, New Scale, Overstrung Base

PIANO FORTES.

THE BEST PIANO LATELY INTRODUCED to the Musical World.

A. H. GALE & CO., of New York,

Invite attention to their improved Overstrung Base Piano, as above. In volume and depth of tone they take the lead of all others. Represented in Milwaukee by

dec6dlm2ly A. J. VAN COTT.

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

Splendid Pianos!
Durable Pianos!
The Best Pianos!
The Cheapest Pianos!

At Hempsted's Music Store!
At Hempsted's Music Store!
At Hempsted's Music Store!

266 MAIN ST.
266 MAIN ST.
266 MAIN ST.

oct31

Pianos, Pianos, Pianos!

NEW MUSIC STORE,

Bowman's Block, Milwaukee Street.

GEO. C. STEVENS,

BEGS RESPECTFULLY TO inform the citizens of Milwaukee that he has opened the above store as agent for A. B. Van Doin, for the sale of

Musical Instruments, Sheet Music,

&c. PIANOS by all the best makers.

MELODEONS by Prince, of Buffalo; and Mason & Hamlin, of Boston: VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS, Vocal and Instrumental, and a NEW MUSIC room as fast as published.

Pianos to rent. Musical instruments repaired and Pianos tuned. Orders for HESS' QUADRILLE will be received here.

☞ Milwaukee street, next north of Post Office, up stairs. oct26 GEO. C. STEVENS, Agent.

WM. ACKERMAN'S

PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN & Melodeon Manufactory, corner of Ninth and Cedar Streets, Milwaukee, is now in full blast. Orders for tuning and repairing either instruments will be left at the WORLD (Young Men's Association Rooms,) next door south of the New Post Office, or at the factory, will receive prompt attention.

A local and substantial patronage of this business warrants the proprietor in claiming a share of patronage. ☞ Pianos tuned for all parts. July18dly

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of "ELLIOTT & THOMAS," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts belonging to the firm have been transferred to John Thomas, who is also authorized to receive and collect the same. All collections of the firm will be paid and settled by the said John Thomas, who will continue the selling business at the main store before occupied by "ELLIOTT & THOMAS."

Milwaukee, Nov. 9th, 1860.

GEORGE ELLIOTT,
nov12d3w JOHN THOMAS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing, under the firm and style of Blanchard, Blackmarr & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.

All the property, goods, notes and accounts belonging to the said firm are transferred to Harrison, Hanford & Co., who alone are authorized to receive and collect the same. All obligations of the firm will be settled and paid by Harrison, Hanford & Co.

HARRISON, HANFORD & CO.,
N. V. BLANCHARD.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 25, 1860. sept18d1m3m

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MILwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Co., who desire to participate in any of its benefits of the purchase of the Road, by the sale about to take place, are hereby requested to assign and transfer their stock to the Trustees under the agreement previous to the 31st of December, inst. at the Office of the Trustees, 96 William Street, New York. P. O. Box 1505. [nov26d2w&d2] N. A. BOWDREY, Sec'y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

CLOTHING.—OVERCOATS, DRESS Coats, Frock Coats, and Business Coats, will be sold every day and night at auction, or at private sale, at twenty-four per cent. discount from New York cost. CALEB WALL.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of "ELLIOTT & THOMAS," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts belonging to the firm have been transferred to John Thomas, who is also authorized to receive and collect the same. All collections of the firm will be paid and settled by the said John Thomas, who will continue the selling business at the main store before occupied by "ELLIOTT & THOMAS."

Milwaukee, Nov. 9th, 1860.

GEORGE ELLIOTT,
nov12d3w JOHN THOMAS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing, under the firm and style of Blanchard, Blackmarr & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.

All the property, goods, notes and accounts belonging to the said firm are transferred to Harrison, Hanford & Co., who alone are authorized to receive and collect the same. All obligations of the firm will be settled and paid by Harrison, Hanford & Co.

HARRISON, HANFORD & CO.,
N. V. BLANCHARD.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 25, 1860. sept18d1m3m

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MILwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Co., who desire to participate in any of its benefits of the purchase of the Road, by the sale about to take place, are hereby requested to assign and transfer their stock to the Trustees under the agreement previous to the 31st of December, inst. at the Office of the Trustees, 96 William Street, New York. P. O. Box 1505. [nov26d2w&d2] N. A. BOWDREY, Sec'y.

Groceries and Provisions.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

H. W. GEORGE & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

NO. 31 WISCONSIN STREET,

YOUNG'S BLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE East direct, one of the LARGEST AND FINEST stocks of

Family Groceries, Fruits, &c.,

Ever brought to the city of Milwaukee, to which they would call the attention of SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, FIGS, RAISINS, DATES, PRUNES, HOMINY, SAGO, GRITS, SAGO, FARINA, FAMILY FLOUR, SALT and SMOKED FISH, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS, WEST INDIA AND UNITED STATES Also, barrels and half barrels PICKLED FISH and PICKLED LOBSTERS, CLAMS, SALMON, &c., &c., all with which, together with all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE we are offering at LOW RATES.

It is not necessary that we should enumerate or make any blow about our

TEAS,

But will simply say that we have on hand a large stock of those same grades and qualities which the old ones can has always given satisfaction both as to price and quality.

Also, we have prepared to do an extensive fruit and commission business in all classes of goods pertaining to their line of trade.

COUNTRY ORDERS filled as CHEAP as in the East. Office and Store 41 Jefferson street.

Goods delivered to any part of the City FREE.

H. W. GEORGE,
mar31d3m3ly JOHN H. TAYLOR.

N. G. BISHOP,

No. 206 East Water Street, Mil.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of Families and Country Storekeepers to the large stock of goods in the above line, which he is now receiving from the East, and which he offers for sale, at the old stand, FOR CASH, at prices as low as those of any other establishment in the trade.

TEAS—Best in the market. Colong, English Breakfast, Imperial, Young Hyson, &c., &c.

SPICES—Pepper, Cassia, Ginger, Allspice, &c.

PICKLES—Chow Chow, Piccalilla, plain and mixed.

Oysters, Lobsters, &c., &c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, Plums, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, &c., &c.

SAUCES—Worcestershire, Sultana, Anchovy, Catsup, Chili Sauce, &c.

FRENCH and English Mustard.

FOR PUDDINGS—Tapioca, Sago, Farina, Corn Starch.

FANCY SOAP—Honey, Dr. Windsor, Almond, Lemon, etc. Hand Varieties.

WOODEN WARE of all kinds.

WOODEN and WILLOW WARE of every variety.

BIRD CAGES—Plain and Fancy, from thirty-one cents to $2. With every other article in his line of business.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to give him a call, as they may be assured he will use them fair dealing and satisfaction; and to country merchants the world and wholesale dealers, we offer inducements elsewhere, and you will find it for your interest.

Milwaukee, Oct. 24, 1860. oct26dlm3m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

THE LARGEST STOCK

AND THE

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY

AT

HUNN & CROSBY'S!

No. 184 East Water Street,

WHERE OUR FRIENDS AND THE public generally can always find the choicest articles in the Grocery line, within the very lowest prices for cash, and cash only. Our motto is

"Small Profits and Quick Returns!"

To which we strictly adhere, and we pledge ourselves at all times to sell goods cheaper than the same qualities can be bought for at any other store in the city. Give us a call before buying, we will promote to it, who will favor us with a call and an opportunity to show our goods, feel sure that in no other way of SUGAR AND FANCY GROCERIES, can sell, at all times, be pleased to exhibit them, and hope that the favor may be extended to us. Space will not permit us to enumerate the various articles to be found upon our shelves. We can only say that we are ON HAND in every department, and can supply you with the

SUBSTANTIALS OF LIFE,

That are usually to be found in a first-class grocery.

☞ Send in your orders, and they will be filled promptly and the goods delivered in any part of the city, free of charge.

HUNN & CROSBY.

oct26dlm

LEDYARD'S

GROCERY STORE!

—AT—

161 EAST WATER ST., MIL.,

Is filled with the choicest stock of

FINE GROCERIES!

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN MILwaukee, and at prices as low as can be obtained in the city.

Call at LEDYARD'S if you wish to purchase

Fine Wines, Champagnes,

Choice Liquors, Cigars,

Sauces, Pickles, Condiments,

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Teas, &c., &c., &c., or anything in the Grocery line.

Sole Agent in this City for the Prince Imperial Champagne.

Jo DAVIS'S MORNING CALL and Choice Liquors.

J. J. Sands's Celebrated Crystal Ale, &c.

☞ Purchasers are called CELEBRATED MONUMENT LOUNGERS. oct23

Drugs and Medicines.

10 TONS "BLANKSHIRS."
3 TONS RED LEAD, ENG.
1 TON LITHARGE.
20 CASKS ROCHELLE OCHRE.
2 CASKS ENG. ROSE PINK.
5 CASKS PRUSSIAN BLUE.
5 CASES ULTRAMARINE BLUE,
50 BBLS ASSORTED LAMP BLACK,
75 BBLS ENGLISH WHITING,
50 BBLS WHITE CHALK,
25 BBLS VEN. RED, ENGLISH,
5 BBLS PATENT DRYER.
10 Cases Amer. Vermillion,
5 Bags Eng. Vermillion,
1 Bag Trieste Vermillion,
2 Cases

Special Notices.

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH!
Made at Waltham, Mass.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS of gentlemen who prefer a thinner Watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of Watch on the three-quarter-plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a Watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of *practical results*, our new three-quarter plate Watch challenges comparison with any in the world.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Me.,	John G. Saxe, Vermont.
N. P. Willis, New York,	Hon. N. P. Banks, Mass.
Horace Greeley,	Frank Leslie,
Cyrus W. Field, New York.	Wm. H. Cary, N. York,
Paul Morphy, New Orleans,	Norman Wiard, Wis.
Dr. J. Marion Sims,	Prof. Bartlett, West Pt.
Lieut. H. A. Wise, U.S.N.,	Col. W. J. Hardee, U.S.A.
S. I. Prime, D.D., N.Y.	Pi's, Wilson G. Hunt, N. York,
Gen. G. P. Morris, N. York,	Peter Cooper, N. York.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, E. H. Robbins, or by our Jeweler-agents, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are cognizable by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Wholesale Agents No. 168 Broadway, N. Y.
nov6-at30-lawsim-cod&wsnow

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

BRYAN'S
Pulmonic Wafers!!

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country. All other pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Weak and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a manner form and agreeable to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only produce but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.
No traveler should go without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.
Persons should never object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.
oct18d6m6sdbwow

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,
Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,
NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES,
Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.
There is the condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. English directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by Mail on receiving $1 to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 4331, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.
E. B. HUTCHINS,
General Agent for the United States,
No. 14 Broadway, New York.
To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.
☞ Sold in Milwaukee by Green & Button, and H. Bosworth & Son. mar3-lyr&w30wsnow

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.

AFTER EVERY PRESCRIPTION IN the pharmacopœia, every drug in the dispensary, every approved system of diet and regimen, has been tried upon the Asthmatic patient in vain, *he can cure himself* in a few weeks at furthest, with this great vegetable remedy. Mothers who have given it to whooping cough know also that it removes all danger in the worst cases.

Price 50c. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. nov16dlm

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Look well for the genuine article, with *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper, without which none is genuine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.
Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. jel5-lly&w&twly

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Nelly is rosy and Tommy is fat;
Both were, a month since, as lean as a rat;
Both were from worms in a terrible plight;
Convulsed in the day time and sleepless at night.
"What wrought the change?" BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE sure,
Tasteless as water and certain to cure.
Put up in bottles. Price 25 cents. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. nov16dlm

SETTLED FOREVER!
The important question of
POISON IN HAIR DYES!
Cristadoro's Hair Dye
Has been analyzed and
DECLARED HARMLESS!
By
Prof. ROBERT CHILTON, of New York,
The first analysis in America. Effect of the Dye almost instantaneous. Imparts a fast black or any shade of brown. Color rich, natural and uniform. Manufactured No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. oct6eod&wly

Dr. McClintock's Gold and Cough Mixture,

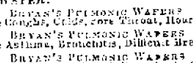
THE ESTABLISHED AND STANDARD remedy for cough, cold, influenza, hoarseness, and all irritations of the mucous membrane of the throat, palate and nose, is endorsed by physicians, and all who have used it, as a preparation that has no rivals in the field.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. nov15dlm

COUGHS.—THE SUDDEN CHANGES of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Lozenges. let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

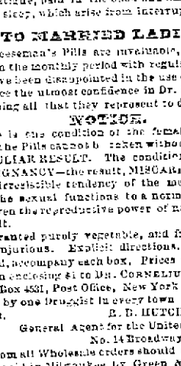
See advertisement. nov19-2w&twsdwm

Carriage Painting



DONE
IN THE VERY BEST STYLE,
—AND ON—
REASONABLE TERMS.
—BY—
J. RASTALL.
Shop at the FOOT OF MASON ST., over Hunter & Post's Livery Stable. jel3-lly&dly

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON MANUFACTURERS OF THE GREAT WESTERN FIRE, POWDER & Burglar-Proof Safes,



Vault Doors, etc. All our Safes are provided with our own "No Plus Ultra" Safe and Vault Door Locks, which have no Key nor key hole, and consequently cannot be picked nor blown open with powder, besides being put on so as to leave no possible chance for driving them from the doors. jy7-lly&dly

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7.00
do do do six months	3.50
do do do three months	1.75
do do do per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred	2.00
DAILY, by mail, per annum	7.00
do do six months	4.00
do do three months	2.00
do do per month	75
do do single copies, (cents)	4
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum	4.00
do six months	2.00
do three months	1.00
WEEKLY, per annum	1.50
do six months	75
do three months	50

CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.

To clubs of four (to one address) per annum				5.00
do	do	five	do	do	6.00
do	do	ten	do	do	10.00

Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

History of a Jackson Office-Holder.

From Parton's Life of Andrew Jackson.

[CONTINUED.]

I soon became quite familiar with the General. Never was a man so beset with importuning applicants for favors as he. One day, when I had had to wait long for an opportunity to transact business with him, I ventured to make a remark which, I think, had an important effect upon my subsequent career. He had got rid of his visitors one after another, and at last we sat alone in the office. He had signed my accounts with his great pen, and we were conversing on some topic of the day. He seemed tired and melancholy, and I was moved to say something kind to him. I saw not before me the conquering general or the illustrious President, but a tired, sad old man, far from his home and friends, farthest of all from his wife, and approached chiefly by flatterers, beggars and sycophants. What to say to him I knew not, but contrived at last to blunder out this:

"General, I should think that you'd feel lonely here."

"Lonely?" he exclaimed. "How can you think so? Most people would think I had plenty of company. What makes you think I am lonely?"

"Well, General," I replied, "I don't mean lonely exactly. But it is not here as it was at the Hermitage. There you're right, my young friend."

"I'll tell you, General," I continued, "exactly what I mean. Every one that comes here has and axe to grind. At least it seems so to me, and, in fact, they say so themselves."

"Yes," said the General, "I suppose that is so. Now, let me ask you, what axe have you to grind?"

"My axe is ground," said I.

"It is, is it?" said the General, laughing.

"Yes, sir, my axe is ground. I have the pleasantest place in the department, and I am perfectly satisfied with it."

"You are perfectly satisfied, are you?"

"Perfectly."

"You have reached the summit of your ambition, then?"

"Certainly, General. I ask nothing better. I wish nothing better."

"You have no axe to grind at all?"

"None, General, none whatever."

"Neither for yourself nor for anybody else?"

"Neither for myself nor for anybody else?"

Upon this the old man rose, took my hand and said, with much tenderness:

"My young friend, come often to see me, and we'll have many a good chat together, just as if we were at the Hermitage."

From that time forward I cannot be mistaken in supposing I was a favorite with General Jackson. He treated me with the most marked cordiality, and appeared to give me all his confidence. The time came when I put his favor to the test, and it stood the test, as I will relate by-and-by.

Mr. Van Buren well knew my intimacy with the President, but it made no difference in his demeanor towards me. Mr. Van Buren never employed the arts of personal conciliation of which he has been accused. To me he was always perfectly polite, but cold and reserved. I tried hard to win his regard, but never felt that I had made the slightest progress toward it. Even when I had rendered him a personal service, out of the line of my official duty, I could not lessen the distance between us by a hair's breadth. He had a singular aversion to accounts, and an ineptitude in keeping them that was strange in a man who was so careful in discharging his pecuniary obligations. Soon after he arrived in Washington he came to me, with a puzzled expression on his countenance, and said that his bank account was all in confusion, and that he would be very much obliged to me if I would look it over, and tell him positively whether he had any money in the bank or not. I told him I would do it with much pleasure, and asked him for his check-book.

"Check-book! check-book!" said he, "what is that?"

He actually did not know what a check-book was; and, indeed, they were not commonly used, thirty years ago, except by business men. When I had straightened out his account, I proceed him a check-book, and explained to him the mode of using it. He manifested the same delight as a child does in a new toy, and I saw him show it as a great curiosity to one of his Southern friends.

I remember a curious incident of my intercourse with the Secretary of State. I had occasion to call upon him at his own house one morning, when I found him writing.

"Read that letter, Mr. Clark," said he, when he had finished, "and tell me what you think of it."

I read the letter, and said:

"I will tell you what I think of it with a great deal of pleasure, Mr. Van Buren, if you will tell me what it's about."

"That will do," he replied; "I think it will answer."

He then folded the letter, and immediately turned to the business upon which I had come. The letter was so worded that no one unacquainted with its subject could have attached the slightest meaning to any part of it.

This extraordinary man, cold and cautious as he seemed to me and to the world, was exceedingly amiable, and even jovial, in his own home. I caught him once lying on a sofa, engaged in a downright romp with his boys, which he finished by throwing a sofa-cushion at one of them. He was also, at times, very frank in avowing both his opinions and his expedients. One day, after he had astonished a company of Virginians with a display of what seemed to them almost a miraculous familiarity with the local politics of Virginia, I asked him how he had acquired his information, adding that the Virginians, upon going out, had expressed boundless wonder at the extent of his knowledge. He answered that he had gathered most of it from those very Virginians with whom he had conversed. He had allowed them to talk *ad libitum*, and by adding what they let fall to what he knew before, he was able to *appear* to know more than they did.

The terror of Mr Van Buren's public life was this: *to be thought an intriguer.*—The very pains which he took to avoid the appearance of intrigue was often the means of fastening the charge upon him.

But to return to General Jackson. The General was a striking illustration of the doctrine of compensation. His will, if directly resisted, was not to be shaken by mortal power; but, if artfully managed, he was more easily swayed and imposed upon than any man of his day. There was a certain member of Congress who had set his heart upon a certain foreign mission, and had long tried to compass his aim, without effect. He obtained a clue, in some way, to one of the General's weaknesses, and obtained his tactics in consequence. He cultivated my acquaintance assiduously, and accompanied me sometimes to the White House, where he gradually established himself upon a footing of office familiarity. I saw him one afternoon perform the following scene in the General's private office, myself being the only spectator thereof. The General was smoking his pipe.

"General Jackson," began the member, "I am about to ask you a favor—a favor, sir, that will cost you nothing, and the government nothing, but will gratify me exceedingly."

"If's granted, sir," said the President.—"What is it?"

"Well, General, I have an old father at home who has as great an esteem for your character as one man can have for another. Before I left home, he charged me to get for him, if possible, one of General Jackson's pipes, and that is the favor I now ask of you."

"Oh, certainly," said the General, laughing and ringing the bell.

When the servant came, he told him to bring two or three clean pipes.

"Excuse me, General," said the member, "but may I ask you for the very pipe you have just been smoking?"

"This one," asked the General. "By all means, if you prefer it."

The President was proceeding to empty it of the ashes, when the member once more interrupted him.

"No, General, don't empty out the tobacco. I want that pipe just as it is, just as it left your lips."

The member took the pipe to the table folded it carefully and reverently in a piece of paper, thanked the General for the precious gift with the utmost warmth, and left the room with the air of a man whose highest flight of ambition had just been more than gratified.

In a little less than three weeks after, that man departed on a mission to one of the South American States, and it was that pipe did the business for him. At least I thought so; and if there is any meaning in a wish, he thought so too. It was also a fact, as he in confidence assured me, that his old father *did* revere General Jackson, and *would* be much gratified to possess one of his pipes. I once heard a pill-vender say to one who had laughed at his extravagant advertisements:

"Well, these pills of mine, to my certain knowledge, *have* cured some people."

Speaking of office-seeking, I will relate to you the singular process by which a clerk in the War Department was transformed into a Senator of the United States. If I had not been an eye witness of this man's extraordinary proceedings, I could not believe the story. He was a loud, blustering, fluent, idle politician from the North, a *protégé* or friend of one of the Beribles. He was sitting on the piazza of a hotel, one afternoon (an employment he was much addicted to) when a young man from the South began to declaim against the administration, and to denounce with particular warmth the Beribles just referred to.

"Sir," said the war-clerk, "if you feel it necessary to speak in that way, I will thank you to speak in a lower tone. The gentleman whom you are abusing is a friend of mine."

"I don't care a —— who's your friend.—I shall say what I please of the scoundrel, and as loud as I please."

The clerk-knew the young Southerner; but the bystanders interfered before much damage was done. In a few minutes an officer of the army presented to the clerk a challenge from the young gentleman, which the clerk accepted. He asked me to be his second. I knew just as much of the dueling science as he did, which was nothing at all; nor did I think it proper for an employee of the government to bring discredit upon it by engaging in an affair of that kind. I declined peremptorily; and advised him to procure the assistance of a military man who understood such things.

He started in pursuit of the only officer with whom he had exchanged a syllable in Washington; a captain to whom he had been casually introduced the evening before, in a bar-room. He found his man and induced him to serve.

"What are your terms, my friend?" asked the second. "You have the choice, you know."

"Have I?" exclaimed the clerk. "By Heaven, then, I have him on the hip. I choose small swords. Time, to-morrow morning at sunrise."

The second remonstrated. The principal insisted. The second of the Southerner protested. The clerk was inflexible. A postponement was asked, that weapons might be procured, and the young gentleman instructed in their use. But, no; the next morning at the rising of the sun was the only time the clerk would hear of. Late in the evening, after many hours of negotiation, and the interchange of notes innumerable, the second of the Southerner formally declined the meeting. The next morning the clerk posted the young man as a coward on all the walls of Washington. In the course of the day I met the victorious clerk and asked him where he had learned the use of the small sword.

"Small sword?" said he. "I never had one in my hand. I don't know what it is. And I knew *he* didn't."

He gained great eclat by this proceeding. He was regarded as a champion of the Administration; and the President, who could no more help sympathizing with a fight than a duck can help liking water, was intensely gratified. The same day news came that an important vacancy had occurred in a remote Territory, and my fighting friend saw that his hour had come. He immediately wrote a resignation of his clerkship, dating it on the day of the challenge, and presented it to the chief of his department with these words:

"Of course, sir, before accepting the challenge yesterday, I resigned my place in the department. I am not the man to connect the administration with a duel. Here it is, sir, dated, as you will perceive, yesterday."

The Secretary was delighted. The President was completely won. Rather than not reward a partisan who had fought for him, or had shown a willingness to fight, he would have almost have resigned his own office in favor of the champion. He gave the ex-clerk the vacant place. He gave him nine letters of introduction to personal friends in the Territory. Shortly after the Territory was admitted into the Union as a sovereign State, and my fighting friend came back to Washington as one of its Senators. He served out his whole term without once revisiting the State he represented, and then retired to private life.

This reminds me of a conversation I once had with the President upon the subject of party appointments. I said:

"I want to ask you, General, about your advice to Mr. Monroe, that politics should not influence appointments. How do you reconcile that doctrine with the conduct of your administration?"

His countenance assumed a knowing, slightly waggish expression, as he replied:

"Young man, we are never too old to learn."

On another occasion he said:

"I am no politician. But if I were a politician, I would be a New York politician."

I had not held my clerkship long before I discovered that the accounts of all the departments were kept in the most antiquated and awkward manner. Custom and routine ruled supreme. Some accounts in the Treasury Department were kept just as they were in the days of Alexander Hamilton, and according to modes devised and established by him. I did all I could for years to get the system of bookkeeping by double entry introduced, but I met with insuperable difficulty. Not a man in high place knew what double entry was, or could be made to know. After a long struggle, I succeeded so far as to induce a certain Secretary of the Treasury to promise to examine a treatise on the art of bookkeeping by double entry. I sent him one instantly, and hoped much from his well-known zeal and intelligence. Some days after I received a message from the Secretary, asking me to call at his office, as he had made up his mind upon the subject of double entry, and wished me to learn his conclusions. I waited upon him.

"Ah, Mr. Clark, walk in. I am now prepared to show you, sir, that double entry is no better than single."

He took down a volume of English parliamentary reports, turned to the evidence given by the inventor of a new system of bookkeeping before a committee, and pointed to these words: "Double entry itself is no safeguard against omissions and false entries."

"There!" said the Secretary, triumphantly, "You see? High authority, sir. A professor of bookkeeping! No safeguard against omissions or false entries!"

"Why, Mr. Secretary," said I, utterly confounded at the man's simplicity, "no system can prevent omissions and false entries. If your clerk sells five hundred barrels of flour, and enters four hundred, or omits to enter them at all, how *can* any system of bookkeeping prevent it? The same dishonesty can make the book balance, no matter how false the entries may be. All bookkeeping presupposes a desire to make an honest record, and all we claim for double entry is, that it enables him to do so with greater convenience, certainly, and expedition. Double entry is a self-corrector. Your bookkeeper knows to a certainty, whether he has or has not made an exact record."

The Secretary scratched his wise noddle with the end of his pen for a minute or two, and then delivered himself thus:

"Mr. Clark, I will frankly admit that you have explained away that difficulty with a great deal of ingenuity. I grant the force of your reasoning. But, sir, there is a difficulty in the way that is perfectly insurmountable. You cannot argue it down. It excludes argument."

"Indeed, sir!" said I. "What is that?"

"Well, sir," he rejoined, "this is an economical government, and *no Congress will ever consent to double the number of clerks in this department!*"

I am well aware that in telling this story I draw largely upon the credulity of the listener. Nevertheless, it is true. And this very Secretary held his office longer, I believe, than it has ever been held by any other incumbent since the foundation of the government. I gave up double entry after that, and I presume they are keeping accounts in Washington in the good old way to this hour.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

D. W. CARPENTER
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin. Office, No 5 Reed and's Block. jan21dly

RANDALLS & GIFFORD,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICES, Tuttle's Block, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. W. RANDALL, E. M. RANDALL, G. P. GIFFORD. oct15-1y

A. HENRY BIELFELD,
CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC, No. 22 Market Square, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. apl6dtf

CARLOS GLIDDEN.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Van Cott's building, corner Main and Wisconsin streets, third floor. jan15dly

A. R. PARRISH. A. ROSENTHAL
PARRISH & ROSENTHAL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 1 KNEELAND'S LEDGE, 249 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis. dec19-1y&dly

UPHAM & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
New Post Office Building, Second floor. apr14dly

JAMES H. DOUGH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Particular attention given to the collection of Debts throughout the State. Office 3 Mitchell's Block, Milwaukee, Wis. feb28dly

Emmons, Van Dyke & Hamilton.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office—241 East Water street, corner of Wisconsin street, in Hyde's block. aug28dly

LITHOGRAPHERS.

LOUIS LEFMAN
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHER, OVER the Marine Bank, 216 East Water Street, Milwaukee. Is prepared to execute all orders in his line, such as Maps, Plans, Diagrams, Drafts, Views of Buildings, Show Cards, &c., &c. ☞ Particular attention paid to getting up Rail Road Maps, Bond &c. my19-dly

PHYSICIANS.

J. S. DOUGLAS, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST, HOUSE AND OFFICE No. 92 Wisconsin street, S. W. Corner of Van Buren street. nov17-lm30dly&w1m

HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Market Square, - - - - Milwaukee,
D. UPMAN, PROPRIETOR.

THE ST. CHARLES, FORMERLY THE Worcester Hotel, on Market Square, Milwaukee, has been put in complete repair, provided with new furniture throughout; and is now ready for the reception of guests. Accomodations first class, and terms moderate. The situation is among the most pleasant and central in the city.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
P. KANE & SON, PROPRIETORS,
Spring Street, Milwaukee, Wis. jy18-ly&dly

PAINTERS.

SAMUEL M. BROOKS
PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PAINTER. Studio, Corner of East Water and Wisconsin Street, over Van Cott's. dec6-dly&dly

MUSIC.

INSTRUCTIONS IN SINGING AND COMPOSITION,
TERMS: PER QUARTER OF THIRTEEN weeks, twice a week, $30.00. For quarter of thirteen weeks, once a week, $20.00. Liberal terms may be had at Mr. Hinkpeter's Music Store, at the office of G. Von Deutsch, and with the subscriber, No. 337 Third street, opposite the LaCrosse R. R. Dep. dec6dly E. SOBOLEWSKI.

SPORTING ARTICLES.

A. H. GARDINER. H. H. DORSH.
A. H. GARDNER & CO.,
DEALER IN
Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps,
Safety Fuse, Rifle, Rubber, Indian Goods, and the
NEWHOUSE ANIMAL STEEL TRAPS.
AGENTS FOR SHOT MANUFACTORIES. Dealers supplied with Shot Trade at Manufacturer's Prices.
17 Wisconsin Street Milwaukee.
☞ The highest prices in Cash paid for all kinds of FURS and DEER SKINS.

Paper Hangings, &c.

Paper Hangings!

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE OF

Paper Hangings, Decorations,

WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES!!

TRIMMINGS, &c.,

FOR CASH FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS,

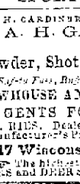
—AT—

J. J. McGRATH & CO.,

91 WISCONSIN ST., - - MIL.
sep19-2m&2y

COLLINGBOURNE,
DEALER IN
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES & FIXTURES
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
AND
PAPER HANGERS,
Main Street, Opposite Young's Block.

Alcohol, Oils, &c.



OILS!!
Camphene, Camphene!!
BURNING FLUID.
ALCOHOL
VARNISHES!
At Wholesale.

Also, a complete assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK,
At as Low prices as can be obtained in Eastern markets.

Patton & Williams,
Old Corner Newcastle,
No. 4 Rees Block, West Water st.
march-dly

BUELL & GOODMAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Camphene, Burning Fluid,
SPIRITS TURPENTINE AND ALCOHOL, Sperm, Whale, Lard, Kerosene and Linseed Oils; Kerosene Lamps. Fluid and Oil Lamps of every variety.

GAS FIXTURES
Of every description. Gas, Steam and Water Pipes, Globe and Check Valves, Gauge Cocks, Steam Gauges and fittings of every description.
30 WISCONSIN ST., opposite YOUNG'S BLOCK.

B. F. COMSTOCK,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lard Oil and Stearine Candles,
338 THIRD STREET,
MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.
apl15-6m&1

Lincoln's Commercial College
Martin's Block
Milwaukee Wisconsin

THE ATTENTION OF THE YOUNG men of Wisconsin in particular, and of the west with many of the Eastern States, is directed to the advantages which this Institution offers for the acquisition of a knowledge of

BOOK-KEEPING

And commercial pursuits generally. It is now in a flourishing condition, and is working under a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION. The rooms are large and spacious, and are fitted up in splendid style. On introducing the subject to the student, is listed carefully, step by step, through the fundamental general features of the science; and when these are fully realized, he is required to embark into a correct system of detail and manipulation, framing and adjusting contracts, purchases, sales, &c., &c., making the necessary entries in the principal and auxiliary books, in precisely the same manner and order as they are made by the skillful Book-Keeper, in the counting-room of actual business.

Thus, when the work is completed, the Student finds himself not a mere theoretical, but a practical accountant, being fully conversant with every branch of this interesting and important science, as applied to General Mercantile, Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Jobbing, Forwarding, Manufacturing, Shipping, Brokerage, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, Railroading and business of every description generally, and auxiliary thereto, which he has met with address as well as prosperous operation.

The Ladies' Department is entirely separate and tastefully furnished.

TERMS.—For a full course of instruction, with the privilege of review for the same at any time, including penmanship (thus affording a life Scholarship), $50.

For further particulars send for Circular and Catalogue. Address LOWELL LINCOLN, sept29dly President.

COW BELLS.
100 DOZEN ASSORTED COW BELLS for sale cheap, by JOHN MAGG & CO.

Chicago Advertisements.

From S. P. Rounds' Agency.

☞ ROUNDS & LANDON, *Advertising Agents*, 168 Randolph Street, are authorized to receive Advertisements for the Milwaukee Daily Papers of the Northwest, and are ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS in Chicago, for the Northwestern Monitor of Milwaukee. feb2-dly&w1y

HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF
Stationary Steam Engines & Boilers
Portable Steam Engines,
Saw and Moulding Machines,
Woodworth Planing Machines, with and without matcher,
Doane's Patent Re-Saw ing Machines,
do Shafting and Hanger Machinery,
do Mortising, Tenoning and Jointers,
do Shingle Machines.

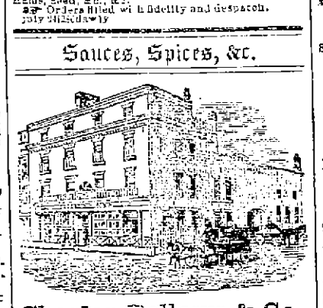
Sole Agents for the sale of DEPUY'S celebrated Dutch Anker Brand Bolting Cloths,
A large stock constantly on hand; also,
HART & MUNSON'S PATENT FEEDING AND GRIST MILLS,
Elevating, Conveying, Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.
At the very lowest Cash Prices.
W. H. DUANE, Agent,
my15-1y&dly 121 Clark street, Chicago.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
157 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
MILLERS' AND GROCERS' BAGS,
made and printed to order, with beautiful and appropriate designs. Second and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags suited for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Seed, Meal, &c. jan26-dly

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and despatch. jan19-1y&dly

Sauces, Spices, &c.



Charles Bellows & Co.,
41 BEAVER STREET, N. Y.,
IMPORTERS
OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Mustard, &c
LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER AND Brown Stout, quarts and pints.
Scotch and English Ales, pale and strong, in glass and stone bottles, imported in the bottle, all the various brands.
Madeira, Sherry, and Port Wines, in half pipes, quarter casks and eighths, of the several favorite and unique brands.
Brandies of Otard, Dupuy & Co., Hennessy, Martell & Co., Jules Robin & Co., & Alex. Seignette, in half, quarter and eighth pipes.
Melchior's own Gin and Wolfe's Schnapps.
Jamaica, French, Scotch and Bay Rum.
Sicily, Teneriffe and Marseilles Madeira.
Burgundy and pure Claret Port.
Champagne Wines, in cases, half and pipes, of Moet & Chandon, C. H. Mumm & Co., Heidsieck, Piedsec, Pils & Drouet, &c., &c., the latter in pipes and magnums—fine.
Claret Wines, of every grade and quality, quarts and pints, from Barton & Guestier, Brandenburg & Co., and Peter Frere & Fils. Also, the Burgundies.
Hock Wines, still and sparkling, in all their varieties, large and small bottles, from Henckell & Co., Mayence-on-the-Rhine.
Moselle Wines, Carstoun, Abtsyathe, Kirkenwasser, Anisette, and assorted Cordials, French, Italian and Swiss.
Choice Teas—Oolong, Souchong, finest English Breakfast, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial, in various sized packages.
English and French Mustard, in bottles, jars and kegs.
Olives, plain and stuffed, Capers, Sardines, Anchovies, &c.
Gelatine, I. & I. Cox's and Coe. Nelson's.
Bordeaux, Italian and Marseilles Oil, whole and half bottles, some of which is of shorter flavor, quality.
Blacking, Day and Martin's celebrated Japan, in three sizes.
Worcestershire Sauce, &c. &c.
Havana Segars, &c., &c. feb1-1y&dly

Sewing Machines.

THE
SINGER SEWING MACHINES!

The Marked and ever extending popularity of
Singer's Sewing Machines!
BOTH IN AMERICA AND EUROPE, is such as best to establish their superiority over all others in the market. Sewing Machines—so called—may be bought, it is true, for a smaller amount of dollars, but in the end economy to invest anything in a worthless or unreliable article, and those who will do so must abide the consequences.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY MACHINES.

In order to place THE BEST FAMILY MACHINES IN THE WORLD within the reach of every family, we have reduced the price of our LIGHT RUNNING MACHINES, beautifully ornamented, to $60.

SINGER'S NO. 1 AND 2 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINES,

Both of very general application and capacity, and popular both in the family and the manufactory. Prices reduced, respectively from $125 and $150 to $90 and $100.

SINGER'S NO. 3 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINE,

For carriage makers and heavy leather work. Price complete, $125. Also, to complete the list an

ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE,

Unequalled for manufacturing purposes: NOISELESS, RAPID, and capable of every kind of work. Price (including Hemmer and drawers,) $110—cheaper at that in view of its value than the machines of any other maker or in use.

All the Singer Machines make the interlocked stitch which two threads—which is the best stitch known. Every machine desired, fully and satisfactorily instructed in the use of it. Also, the Singer Illustrated Gazette, which is a beautiful pictorial paper entirely devoted to the subject. It will be supplied free.

☞ Transportation will be added to the above prices, in all cases.

nov19-1y&dly W. H. SPEAR, Agent,
No. 17 Newhall House.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!
PRICES REDUCED
$40 - - - $40
THE GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE COMP'Y,
HAVE GAINED ALL THEIR SUITS against lawless infringers of their Patents, who have flooded the country with worthless machines, and have established the public shall be benefitted thereby, and have reduced the prices of their
POPULAR AND STANDARD MACHINES,
AS FOLLOWS:
The $50 machine is reduced to.....$40
The $60 machine is reduced to.....$50
The $75 machine is reduced to.....$60
The $90 machine is reduced to.....$70
Cabinet and other styles in proportion.
Manufacturing Machines.....$35
☞ Milwaukee Salesroom, No 19 Newhall House nov19

Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.
BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS
OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Great variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.
Watch Materials, &c.
Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy20-

Twenty Dollars a Day!!
IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED TO BE realized by persons going to Pike's Peak; but please remember, that we are the *only* parties in the State who keep the *True Tools for Actual Operation.* We are selling the *Finest Rocking in the World*, and don't carry *thirty seconds a month Barrelled Stuff.* *Fine Solid Silver and Silver Plated* table Ware, twenty-five per cent. below former prices. Particular attention paid to *Watch and Jewelry Repairing*, and Engraving by the *best workmen.* MATSON & LOOMIS. jan2

Transportation.

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Via DETROIT & MILWAUKEE R. R.

GOODS ORDERED BY THE "GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH," will be sent through at the
LOWEST RAILROAD RATES viz:

New York to Milwaukee	1.75	90	52

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Arrival of the Steamship Kedar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—3 P. M.

The steamship Kedar brings Liverpool dates to the 27th, and further details of operations in China.

On two occasions 30,000 Tartar Cavalry advanced on the Allies, and were completely routed with 2,000 killed and 40 guns taken. The Allies had only 18 wounded.

The Times' correspondent says that Consul Parker and three others were taken prisoners while choosing camping grounds, and conveyed to Pekin. They were well treated.

The head quarters of the Allies are within eight miles of Pekin.

The Chinese sent a flag of truce, with provisions for a treaty.

Lord Elgin demanded the release of the prisoners before negotiating.

The Emperor's brother was appointed chief commissioner to make peace.

All was quiet at Shanghai.

Government despatches say that the Allies are within six miles of Pekin.

The Times reviews the secession movement, and reiterates the belief that the Union will be maintained and provision made for a due expression of opinion, and the publication of debates.

The ministers of the Colonies and of the Emperor's household have been suppressed, and the former united to the ministry of the marine.

Pellissier has been appointed Governor of Algeria.

Charles Seloupe la Abot, Minister of Marine, and Admiral Hamlin, Grand Chancellor of Legion of Honor.

Other changes in the Ministry were expected.

The Bourse was animated and higher at 70f 40c.

The Ministry of Holland has introduced a bill for a new tariff, increasing the duty on cotton goods, several kinds of iron, &c.

The whole diplomatic corps, at the request of Francis, has quitted Gaeta for Rome.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the corn market, yesterday, there was a general decline of 1 to 2 shillings, while some descriptions, from their inferior quality, were unsaleable at a reduction of 4 shillings.

Foreign wheat, the arrivals of which were large, was about 1 shilling per quarter lower than on Monday week.

The Times says American Railroad securities showed an increased flatness.

Count Flahante has been appointed French Ambassador at London.

The King of Belgium was seriously ill.

The French Imperial decree provides for a more direct participation of the great bodies of State in the government.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif are annually to vote an address and reply to the Emperor's speech.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—9 P. M.

Mr. Bigler offered an amendment to Mr. Morrill's tariff bill, which was referred to the finance committee, with the bill.

Mr. Hunter, from the committee of finance reported the bill authorizing Treasury notes, amended by asserting $500 instead of $100 as the minimum amount, and with an amendment referring to the date for their expiration, and the interest allowed, and that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands are to be set apart as security for the redemption of the notes.

Mr. Hunter said it was an object to give the notes to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Anthony said let the notes be sold for what they will bring. The Government should deal with all creditors alike.

Mr. Hunter.—We hope the Government will be able to pay all its debts. We propose to set aside the proceeds of the public domain so as to encourage bidders to get notes at par. If ten millions were issued will it not help the notes not only of this Government, but of the governments of all the States?

Mr. Anthony called the yeas and nays on adopting Mr. Hunter's amendment.

Mr. Hale said the Government was pledged to redeem the notes.

Mr. Cameron quoted the statements from the New York Day Book. I would like to see notes issued in sums not less than $20.

After debate the Senate passed the House loan bill, previously reducing the amount from ten millions to three millions.

Mr. Yulee gave motion for a reconsideration.

After the bill passed, the resolutions in reference to secession, were called up.

Mr. Foot in the Chair.

Mr. Wigfall commenced speaking, when Mr. Yulee interrupted him, and asked leave to move a reconsideration of the bill providing for the issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. Wigfall continued his remarks till 3:55 P. M., when, on motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker, pursuant to an order of yesterday, called the various States for propositions relating to the present condition of the country.

Mr. Thayer submitted a series of resolutions declaring among other things that the representatives of the people regarded it as their duty to forget all parties and sections, and devote themselves honestly and earnestly to the cause of their country; that any citizens of this Republic willing to barter the public welfare for their own advantage, thus creating animosity between the States, are wholly unworthy the confidence of the American people; that the present unfriendly feeling has risen from the usurpations of Congress and the Executive; that the rights of American citizens are above Congress and the President, and that territorial governments should not be compelled to derive their powers from their consent; that there shall be no legislation whatever on the subject of slavery; that every Congressional district shall be entitled to one presidential elector, and each State to two on a general ticket.

Mr. John Cochrane submitted a preamble declaring that a conflict of opinion dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the Union concerning the true intent and meaning of the Constitution relative to African slavery, and proposing amendments to the Constitution, to establish a dividing line similar to the Missouri compromise line, prohibiting Congress from passing laws interfering with the inter-State slave trade or the rights of slave holders in transit, or temporarily sojourning in a non-slaveholding States, and declares all States laws, in any degree imposing or infringing on the Fugitive Slave law, null and void.

Mr. Adrian submitted resolutions declaratory of non-intervention as the true remedy: that all State laws in conflict with the Constitution and laws of Congress ought to be repealed; that the fugitive slave laws and all other laws of the land ought to be respected and obeyed, and no obstacle thrown in the way of their execution; that the Constitution is the result of conciliation and compromise, and can only be preserved in the exercise of a similar spirit.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Union Committee to inquire and report as to whether State personal liberty bills are in conflict with the Constitution; and further to inquire whether the fugitive slave law is susceptible of amendment to ascertain more certainly the actual condition of the fugitive.

Mr. Stuart, of Md., offered a preamble setting forth the principles on which the Government is founded, and that when it threatens to become destructive to the great objects which it was intended to accomplish every State should be placed in a condition to provide for its own security; that there are good reasons to believe that certain States are about to withdraw from the Union; and considering with resolution instructing Select Committee to inquire among other things whether any measure can be adopted to preserve the Constitution in its purity, and to secure Southern rights, and if this is not possible, then as to a reasonable and just mode of settlement with the separated parts.

Mr. Leake offered a resolution that the Constitution ought to be amended so that Congress may have no jurisdiction over the question of domestic slavery in States, Territories, districts, arsenals and dockyards; that it shall be the duty of Congress efficiently and adequately to protect it by legislation where it exists; that no Territorial government has the power to legislate on the subject and the right of the master over his slave while temporarily sojourning, or in transit through non-slaveholding States shall be guaranteed and protected, and fugitives shall be delivered up or paid for by the State in which they are rescued.

Mr. Smith, of Va., introduced a resolution instructing the committee to inquire as to the policy of declaring out of the Federal Union any member thereof which may aim to nullify the acts of Congress.

Mr. Jenkins offered a resolution instructing the committee to inquire as to the expediency of the Fugitive Slave Law, with a view to the prompt rendition of fugitive slaves, and of giving proper compensation to owners of those not returned. Also, as to the propriety of providing, by constitutional amendment or congressional enactment, for the protection of the rights of slaveholders in the common territory.

Mr. Hutchins introduced a resolution, asking what legislation is necessary to give full effect to that part of the Constitution which provides that each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the slave holder; and also what legislation is necessary to secure to all the people, whether residing in or traveling through any State, the full benefit of that part of the Constitution which secures them against unreasonable searches and seizures in the absence of probable cause.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, submitted the following:

Whereas, one of the chief and first complaints on the part of the slaveholding States of this confederacy is the neglect and failure of certain executives of the Northern States to deliver as fugitives from justice, persons indicted for treason, murder and slave stealing in said Slave States, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee of thirty-three for the re-establishment of peace between the States be required to consider what, if any, further legislation is necessary to carry out the second clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution for the delivery of fugitives from justice, who shall flee from one State and be found in another one, the demand of the executive authority of the State from which such fugitive shall have fled, and that such inquiry be made with a special view to punish all judges, attorneys, generals, executives or other State officers who shall impede the execution of said clause in the Constitution, either in respect to the delivery of felons who may be indicted for treason or murder in attempted slave insurrection, or who may be indicted for slave stealing.

Mr. Sherman introduced resolutions declaring that the only true and effective remedy for the dissensions that now exist between the Slave States and the people thereof, is in the faithful observance by the several States and the people thereof, of all the compromises of the Constitution, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof; that the committee of thirty-three be instructed to enquire whether any State, or the people thereof, have failed to obey and endorse the obligations imposed by the Constitution, and if so the remedy thereof, and whether further legislation is required to ensure such enforcement; that to avoid all further controversies that may arise in regard to the several Territories of the U. S., the said committee divide the said Territories into States of a convenient size, with a view to their prompt admission into the U. S., or an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. Bingham introduced a resolution that the special committee of thirty-three report to this House such additional legislation as they may deem necessary to suppress and put down armed rebellion against the laws and authorities of the U. S., to protect the property thereof against unlawful seizure, and the citizens thereof against unlawful violence.

Mr. Mallory introduced a resolution, constitutionally establishing a line similar to the Missouri Compromise line providing for the admission of States, and prohibiting the interference of Congress with slavery.

Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the fugitive slave laws, declaring it a felony to resist the federal officers in its execution, or attempting to rescue a fugitive while in the custody of the U. S. Marshal.

Mr. English introduced a resolution that the territory of the United States should be equally divided between the slave and non-slaveholding States—slavery to be reorganized in the one, and prohibited in the other section. That the right of property in slaves shall not be destroyed or impaired by Congressional agitation. Whenever a slave shall have been rescued, the owner shall be allowed the double value of a slave, recoverable in the State ports.

Mr. Kilgore introduced a resolution for instructions to the committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the fugitive slave law so as to provide the right of trial by jury, where an illegal fugitive claims to be free. When citizens of a non-slaveholding State assist in the escape of a fugitive, or in a forcible rescue, the owner of the slave shall be indemnified, persons thus acting to be subjected to criminal prosecutions, and that the committee prepare such other amendments as may be thought necessary to give satisfaction without destroying the efficiency of the law, or without impairing the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States.

Mr. Hallman introduced a resolution declaring the right of secession wholly unwarrantable by the letter and spirit of the Constitution; that mutual and common obligations render it obligatory, on the Federal Government, to enforce, in good faith, the laws enacted pursuant to its authority, and instructing the committee to inquire whether any action is necessary, in view of the present condition of public affairs, against the attempt, by any State, to nullify the laws necessary for the existence of the Confederation.

Mr. Davis of Indiana, presented a petition asking Congress to preclude the legislation on slavery.

Mr. Wilcock presented a resolution providing for indemnity for slaves rescued by force or violence, and that the committee report by or bill otherwise.

Mr. McClernard introduced a resolution resolving that the committee of thirty three be instructed to enquire and report whether Congress has constitutional power to make the people of any particular State, or municipal corporation therein, liable to indemnity to the owner of any slave escaping into such State, and who has been rescued from rightful custody or otherwise; and also whether it is expedient to establish a special federal policy for the purpose of executing the laws of the U. S., and promptly suppressing any unlawful resistance thereto; and also, whether any further legislation is required to secure prompt action and full enforcement of the guarantees of the Constitution; or whether an amendment of the Constitution is necessary for the purpose.

Mr. Noell introduced a resolution instructing the committee to take into consideration the propriety of abolishing by amendment to the Constitution, the office of President, and of establishing in lieu thereof an executive council consisting of three members, to be elected by districts composed of the contiguous States as near as practicable, each member of said council to be armed with a veto power such as is now vested in the President; if such plan be deemed practicable by said special committee that they report to this House such details thereof as may be necessary to accommodate the same to the existing Constitution of the U. S.; that said special committee also be requested to take into consideration the means necessary, if any can be devised, to restore the equilibrium between the free and slave States in the Senate, and particularly whether this end can be accomplished by a voluntary division on the part of some of the slave States into two or more States.

Mr. Hindman proposed amendments to the Constitution expressly recognizing property in slaves where slavery now exists or may hereafter exist, and express the denial of the Federal Government to prohibit or interfere with it any where, or restrict the trade in slaves between the States; also, to express an agreement to protect slavery wherever the federal jurisdiction exends, and guarantee the protection of slaves while passing through the free States; any State defeating or impairing the fugitive law not to be entitled to representation in Congress until the nullifying laws be repealed.

Mr. Larrabee introduced a resolution recommending the several States to call a convention, for amendments to the Constitution, to the end that the people may thus be enabled to confer together in the manner provided in the establishment of a Government, and adopt such measures as in their wisdom may be proper to promote the commonwealth of the States.

The above propositions were severally read, and referred to the Union Committee.

Mr. Bonham said he had received a notice to attend a meeting of the Committee on Military Affairs on Friday, and as he did not expect to remain much longer a member of Congress, he felt it his duty to resign his position as a member thereof, in order that the vacancy may at once be filled. He did not adopt this course owing to any dissatisfaction with the Committee. He had always cherished a lively recollection of their uniform and courteous kindness toward him. He was excused.

Mr. Thayer from a committee on public lands reported a bill creating the land district of Dacotah, and providing for the admission of a delegate in Congress from that Territory.

Mr. Grow approved the bill, and mentioned that he had prepared bills for organizing various Territorial governments including Dacotah.

House passed a bill making further provocation in relation to incorporated land officers, and the bill extending the time for Oregon to select certain lands.

Mr. Cox inquired whether they would be reported with the same provision of those of last session prohibiting slavery.

Mr. Grow replied in the affirmative and said the House could if they choose strike out the provisions.

Mr. Thayer's bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on ways and means, reported a deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., wished to offer a resolution declaring devotion to the Union, and made some remarks thereon.

Mr. Rollin called him to order.

Mr. Morris—I have said all I wanted to. (Much confusion.)

Mr. John Cochrane thought that these proceedings were a sufficient argument why the House should adjourn, which was agreed to amidst calls for the ayes and nays. Adjourned.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—9 P. M.

Ex-Gov. Thomas, of Md., now at the head of the Patent Office, has accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

At a meeting of the committee of 33 today, M. Nelson submitted a proposition which deems a suitable basis for adjustment. Ultra Southern members are inclined to reject all propositions and declarations.

The Albany Bridge Case was argued in the Supreme Court to-day, by Wm. A. Beach of Troy. The case will occupy several days.

A reconstruction of the Government is inevitable.

Union Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12—9 P. M.

The Union demonstration to-morrow promises to be an immense affair. The public buildings, courts, and many stores will be closed, and the citizens generally will unite in the mass meeting at the State House.

Pottifer Curtis was to lecture to-morrow evening at Concert Hall, but as the proprietors of the hall apprehended a renewal of the riot which occurred at the National Hall, where Mr. Curtis spoke last in this city, on John Brown's merits, they have refused permission.

Mayor Henry has been in consultation with the managers of the Lecture Institute, and advised them not to force Curtis on the public, especially on the day set apart for their grand Union demonstration, when they desire to convince the South that Northerners desire the protection of their rights.—The Mayor offered them five hundred police to preserve order if Curtis persisted in lecturing, but advised them to desist, as this force might be insufficient to stay a riot.

Kansas Matters.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 12—9 P. M.

Gen. Harney, with troops from Fort Leavenworth, will arrive at that post to-morrow. It is thought a portion of the force from Ft. Riley will remain in the vicinity of Fort Scott.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.

Latest news from the border to the effect that Montgomery had not been to Mound City for two weeks. Gen. Frost had determined to station three companies of cavalry and battery of artillery at two points, opposite Dourbon and Linn Co.'s, Kansas, to protect residents. Brigade was to start home on Monday last.

Matters at the South.

COLUMBIA, Dec, 12.—9 P. M.

The third ballott for Governor took place to-day and resulted as follows:

Pickens, 56; Johnson, 45; Jamison, 28; Rhett, 28; scattering, 6.

The balloting ceased to-day.

The small pox is increasing here and causes great uneasiness.

There is a prospect of the legislatures adjourning to Charleston to-morrow.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 12—9 P. M.

The Senate passed the convention bill, after eloquent opposition speeches by Randall, Hunt and Wirt.

Adams, of Miss., was introduced to the joint session, and made a speech, announcing the action of Mississippi, and asking the co-operation of Louisiana. The speech was partially received. The hall was crowded.

A bill to appoint a Commissioner to sister Slave States, created much discussion.

Resolutions requesting the Governor to communicate with Governors of other Southern States on the condition of the country was adopted by both House. Secession probable. Adjourned to-night.

Nomination.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 12—9 P. M.

The Republicans of the 1st district, in convention, to day, nominated Gilman Marston for Congress by acclamation.

Railroads.

IN NOVEMBER, 1860.

NEW AND FAVORITE

Express Passenger & Freight Line

LOW RATES AND QUICK TIME,

BY THE

Detroit and Milwaukee Railway,

In connection with the

NEW AND POWERFUL UPPER CABIN STEAMSHIPS "DETROIT" AND "MILWAUKEE."

ONE OF THESE STEAMSHIPS WILL leave the Dock (foot of Milwaukee street) MILWAUKEE, daily, (except Sundays) at 5 P. M., for Grand Haven, connecting there with Express Train for Detroit, Stopovers Given at Detroit, Windsor, Sarnia, Brockville, Ogdensburg, Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Monroe, Detroit, Port Huron, Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Boston, &c., &c.

☞ Mark all Freight "Via D. & M. R.," and save time and money.

Office at Milwaukee, 220 East Water street, and Wisconsin street, depot. S. NEILSON, Receiver. J. H. WADSWORTH, Non-Transferring Agent. ENOS, Freight Clerk, Agent.

Freight Office—Dock foot of Milwaukee street.—WM. H. GRAHAM, Agent.

WM. BARNES, Pass. Agent.

E. K. MUIR, Gen. Sup't.

D. & M. R. Office, November, 1860.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN AND BARABOO VALLEY R.R.

OPEN TO SUN PRAIRIE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 25th, and until further notice, Passengers' Train will leave Milwaukee from the Depot, foot of Second st., daily, except Sundays, for Pewaukee, Hartland, Merton, Oconomowoc, Watertown, Hubbard, Columbus, Waterloo, Manchester and Sun Prairie, at 4:30 P. M.

Returning, will run from Sun Prairie at 6:20 A. M., Columbus at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 10:30 A. M., in time to connect with the trains of Chicago & Milwaukee, & R. Prairie du Chien, Racine & Southern and the Detroit & Milwaukee Line, for all points East.

These trains connect with the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. for Madison, Janesville, Beloit, Belvidere, with the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. at Watertown, for Jefferson, Fort Atkinson, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and all points to the North and North-West.

Connections are made with Stages at Sun Prairie for Madison, Lodi, Merrimac, Baraboo, &c., and Columbus for Fall River, Hamden, Otsego, &c.

E. S. MERRILL, Supt.

Nov. 25th, 1860. apr6

Barrel Machinery---New Patents.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN OFFERING HIS new Patent Barrel Machinery to the Public, does so with the full assurance that it will be found the most perfect, and truly the most labor-saving of any in use. The following premiums were awarded at different Fairs in 1860:

Citizen Conners of Ohio, at Cin. U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in Gold: Chicago Mechanics' Institute, Silver Medal; Ill. Industrial U. S. Fair at Chicago, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma; St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.

HOOANE & BULLOCK'S STAVE-CUTTING AND JOINING MACHINE—For Heavy Work.—This Machine furnishes staves for *light Barrel work*, at the rate of from $35 to $50 per day, *clear of all expenses*, for timber and labor. To go with this we have a full set of machines for *light Barrel work*. Send to us for Gothic five cuttings.

HOOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE; for Flour Barrel staves. Also Hooping Machine, Head Planer, *Heading Cutter*, Head Rounding Machine, Head Jointer, Foot Jointer, Planishing Machine, and Hoop Shaving Machine—all of which are in operation in the Flour Barrels from the *rough timber*. This machinery is of *four* and *six* the latest, most approved and improved construction, and the United Coopers Parties will consult their own interest by starting with *heavy machinery*, especially as it is easy and practical business. Address

WM. H. DOANE,

nov24-3m&dlw1w-cwt Chicago, Ill.

A NEW

Hoop and Rattan Machine!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS SUCCEEDED in producing Machines for the purpose of splitting and dressing Hoops. The principle is developed in the Machines are admired by mechanics for simplicity, and durability, as well as the ease with which they can be operated. In consequence of the defective manner of inserting motion of the Splitting Knife applied to the machines for *light Barrel work*, and the consequent annoyance in splitting the smaller size to large business hoops, I am in equally well fitting Hand Hoop Splitting Machines and Basket Stuff. The excellence here presented the highest premiums at the late Fairs for Machines and Shaving Hoops.

Parties wanting Machines we would refer to Mr. P. A. BASSET, of Baraboo, Wis., who has a set in operation.

☞ Machines and Rights for States, Counties, Towns and Shops for sale by S. P. ATWOOD, Patentee and Builder, Fitchburg, Worcester county, Mass. nov19-d3w

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

NEVER WAS THERE A BETTER time to sell goods at auction. All those have any articles of Furniture, Articles, Dry Goods, &c., please remember that I will sell for any body, and make immediate returns at 1 P. M. on sales. The store I have at present is a good one. There will be regular sales every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon and night, until Christmas. All who have articles to dispose of for Christmas Presents, send in while you have goods.

CALEB WALL.

UMBRELLAS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA large sizes, just received. Every variety of silk, Gingham, cotton and Alpaca Umbrellas at unusually low rates.

H. N. GEMPSTED,

nov6 160 Main street.

AGENTS, BASKETS, BASKETS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING, School, and Residents Baskets, also, Clothes and Market Baskets, for sale at

BLAIR & PERSONS.

nov7

$1,000 to $4,000

TO LOAN IN BUSINESS.—THE ADvertiser would inform from the to four thousand dollars can be safely lodged in his hands for good security, and take a situation under salary, with a view of purchasing an interest subsequently. Address P. R., Post Office, stating the kind of business and where the party can be seen.

dec8-3t&w3t

Chapman's New Book!

A TRIBUTE TO KANE AND OTHER POEMS, By Geo. W. Chapman, of Milwaukee. Just received by

STRICKLAND & CO.

135 East Water Street.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE VARIETY of Children's Wagons, Cabs and Gigs, which we will sell to the trade, or at retail, at remarkably low prices.

BLAIR & PERSONS.

nov7

CARPET PAPER.

WE HAVE A SUPERIOR ARTICL of Carpet Paper for sale at a less price than the same article can be found in the city.

SHOONAN & MCNAB.

oct19

WOOLEN GOODS.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE KNITTED HOODS, JOCKEYS, and all other kinds of knitted wears, are manufactured, and all kinds of EMBROIDERIES most desired at the N. Y. Goods Store of

S. BITTNER.

236 Third street, next to Watchmaker Peters'.

nov18-3m2w

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY P. M., Dec. 12th, 1860.

There is no change, and, in fact, nothing doing in our money market. There is no movement whatever in exchange, and the same is the case in the discount market. General and complete stagnation prevails the universal disposition being to keep quiet until matters, politically and financially, assume a more definite aspect. The movement of produce from the interior has almost entirely ceased, farmers doubtless believing that with the restoration of confidence in the financial world prices must recover to some extent, and consequently there is but little use for money in that department of trade. The receipts of hogs are also restricted by the same causes, and the demand from that source, which at this year is usually very considerable, is at present extremely limited. The shipments of flour by rail continue liberal, and are doubtless cancelling a good share of our indebtedness to the East, while many of our merchants deposit the amount of their obligations as they mature, and send forward the bank certificate to their Eastern creditors, in cases where such an arrangement is acceptable to the latter.

MONEY AND STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

(By telegraph to the Sentinel.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

In money and exchange there is no new feature.—Stocks better, but not very active. Since the board the market is hardly so strong. C & R I 47¾; G & C 62; M S guar 85¾; M C 42; Harl 15; Erie 27; Pac Mail 139½; C & T 25¾; I C scrip 85¾; M S 38¾; Harl pref 81¾; N Y C 74¾; Del & H 92¾; Mo 66¾; Tenn 70; Hud 104 bds 100; Erie 4th bds 79; C & C 1st bds 93; C bonds 85. Stocks at the second board were excited, but generally without much change. C & R I 47¾; C & T 24; G & C 62¾; I C scrip 85¾; M C 47¾; M S guar 85; M S 38; Reading 38; S 30; Harlem 15¾; Hudson 93¾; M & M 85; Erie 26¾; N Y C 74¾; Pac Mail 79¾; C & N W (scrip) 49; Erie bonds of '75 70; Tenn 7; Va 6's 75; Mo 62; U S 5's of '65 89.

MONEY MATTERS AT CHICAGO.

The Tribune, of this morning, says:

The money market for the day shows scarcely any perceptible change. If anything, we think the banks have been able to supply their customers rather more freely with exchange. As nobody expected to go any higher, holders have been willing to sell at the present rate. It is firm (selling) at 10 per cent. premium—high enough in all conscience. The buying prices are 9@9¼. Some of the banks seem still very short, while with others the case is different